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EXILES TELL OF RUSSIAN LABOR CAMPS

Timber Logged Off Almost Solely by Convicts and Other 'Forced' Work

ONLY ROBUST SURVIVE SEVERE CONDITIONS

Costs Kept at Minimum by Use of Coarsest Food of Inferior Quality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Evidence is gradually accumulating here that Russian timber is now produced almost, if not quite, exclusively either by convict, exile or forced labor.

Although it is not possible to make a personal investigation of conditions, the evidence is available of a number of individuals who have escaped from the lumber camps in north Russia and in many cases have given affidavits which deal solely with their personal experiences, their interrogators having rejected everything in the nature of hearsay evidence.

One of the best centers for getting reliable information is in a certain Finnish concentration camp situated about midway between Helsingfors and the Russian boundary. To this camp are sent the majority of men who either manage to elude the vigilance of the Finnish frontier guards (who have orders to turn back all the refugees they can), or who tell such convincing stories of the dangers threatening them that the guards literally have not the heart to refuse them passage.

Speak Frankly of Experiences

An American investigator who recently visited this establishment found some 240 persons who had been there anywhere from 36 hours to 90 days since their escape. In due course they were to be moved to some kind of work in another part of the country. Meanwhile, their chief sentiment was joy at their deliverance, and they talked quite willingly about their experiences.

The story told by various refugees indicates that of the known lumber camps in this part of Russia some are filled entirely by exiles whose sentence of banishment included a clause ordering them to report to work when they reached their destination; others contain only convict labor; and yet others are manned by local inhabitants who have been rounded up by methods analogous to those of the old press-gangs.

Broadly speaking, each type of labor is kept separate but occasionally mixed camps are heard of. In no case,

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Fliers Hold Path by Use of Radio Direction Finder

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Bolling Field fliers rode through the skies today, ignored their whirling compasses and climbed and dived into the heaviest clouds they could find, just to lose themselves. Then they turned on an ordinary radio dial until it tuned in one of the Washington broadcasting stations and followed the musical strains until they were directly over the broadcasting station, located in the heart of the capital.

The fliers were testing the new radio direction finder invented by Herbert Hoover Jr. and C. G. Kruesiq, Western Air Express radio engineers, a tiny instrument almost identical in appearance to the small sets used in private homes, but which is expected to be of great help in protecting airmen lost in dense fogs. It was installed on a standard observation airplane, and after a second series of tests here tomorrow morning the plane will be taken to the Air Corps experimental station at Wright Field for further tests.

Although working in theory like radio direction finders used on ocean vessels, wherein the source of a call is determined by turning the "loop" until the sound is most intense, the Hoover-Kruesiq device operates just the opposite.

The loop is fixed in the wing of the plane out of sight of the pilot. It remains in the same position at all times. The pilot simply turns the radio dial until he hears a broadcasting station, then he switches on a visual indicator which shows whether he is flying to the right or left of a direct course leading to that particular station.

There are two ways he can tell the station, once he is tuned in. He can determine immediately by the frequency waves, which show on the dial, or he can wait until the announcer sounds the call letters of the station.

Western Electric and General Electric representatives, as well as engineers from the Bell laboratories and other radio experts, witnessed the three flights today. They were made principally for the benefit of newspaper men and photographers, but once an army flier went aloft to try the instrument, he stayed up until satisfied with the results.

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Federal Structure for India Rising Above Foundation Walls

Map Gives Some Idea of the Complex Problem That the London Round-Table Conference is on the Point of Solving. The Solid Black Portions Indicate Approximately the States of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, the Names of Some of the More Important States Being Given. The Remaining Territory is Included in British India, the Shaded Portion in the Top Left-Hand Corner Being the Main Centre of Mohammedanism. Each Territory is Shown to the North of Ceylon.

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 15—The subcommittee's report on India's federal structure passed unopposed through the general committee of the Round Table Conference today.

In the course of the debate numerous views were made by various Indian statesmen criticizing the amount of powers reserved to the British Viceroy, but these were not pressed to the point of opposition to acceptance of the report.

Sir Robert Carr, speaking for the

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'STEPPING OUT' URGED ON NATION BY GOVERNOR ELY

Executive Tells Bar It Is a Time to Depart From Pay-as-You-Go Policy

"What this country needs is confidence, courage, and a little initiative to step out and do something," Gov. Joseph B. Ely told the Bar Association of Middlesex County, last night, at its thirty-second annual dinner, in the Parker House, Boston. The executive declared the $300,000 emergency appropriation passed yesterday "not enough to meet the emergency that confronts us."

Referring to the "pay-as-you-go" policy, the Governor said: "I believe it is time, at least temporarily, to depart from this sacred phrase for at least a year, and do the things that are needed. We will put money in circulation, with confidence that it is going to do some good."

He declared that the alternatives would be to cut the ordinary expenses of the Government or raise the direct tax. "With an anticipatory program of two and one-half years, we can accomplish these things without raising the direct tax," said the Governor.

The orginators of the "pay-as-you-go" policy never intended it to operate in such times as these, according to Governor Ely.

Saying that he could not conceive of business getting anywhere in this country if business was run on such a policy, the Governor asserted: "We wouldn't have any railroads. We wouldn't have any utilities. Business can't go forward in that fashion. I am naturally conservative, but don't intend to be led astray by a phrase."

Governor Ely expressed his appreciation to Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Senate, and Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for their aid in the passage of the emergency bill.

Telling his hearers that applicants crowded the State House when news of the immediate availability of the money became known, the Governor declared: "I mention it to show the necessity of action by the Government to indicate its feeling of sympathy and its desire to assist in this unfortunate situation.

The Executive said that he desired to anticipate a program of public works for 2½ years. Referring to the construction of needed buildings and the completion of highways as matters that will inure to the benefit of future generations, he said that he saw no reason why they should necessarily be constructed out of current income.

The Governor declared that the construction of needed buildings would be 20 per cent cheaper now. He called efficiency of labor good, money cheap.

He asserted that it was time for America to go to work, and, when it emerged from the slump, to bring about a more equitable distribution of the earnings of Labor.

Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney, assured the Governor that the people and the lawyers of Middlesex County were behind him, "as they are behind any official they believe is acting for the public interest, regardless of his political faith."

Warren L. Bishop, district attorney, Edward J. Tierney and John T. Higgins were other speakers. Frederick N. Wier presided.

DEBATE ON ALIEN APPORTIONMENT OPENS IN HOUSE

Exclusion, Hoch Says, Is Intent of Constitution—Beck Says 'No'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Exclusion of aliens in apportioning representatives to Congress among the various states is in conformity with the intent of the Constitution, the desire of its framers and the genius of American customs and people, Homer Hoch (R.), Representative from Kansas, declared before the House Judiciary Committee yesterday in urging approval for a Constitutional Amendment which would prevent the counting of aliens in determing apportionment.

Mr. Hoch based his argument solely on the Constitutional aspect of the question and repudiated the injection of the prohibition issue by previous proponents of the amendment.

The opposition was taken by James M. Beck (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, who contended that the framers of the Constitution had on the contrary intended that apportionment to the House of Representatives should be based on wealth rather than suffrage, and that aliens should therefore, as creators of wealth, be included in the apportionment census.

At the time of the framing of the Constitution, Mr. Hoch argued, there was no thought of naturalization. Many of the states had no naturalization laws at all. In those which did have them the only requirement was an oath of allegiance. In no state was citizenship considered requisite to suffrage.

James Madison expressed the theory on which the apportionment to the House was based, Mr. Hoch maintained, by stating that representatives in Congress should have a vote proportionate to the voting strength of

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JOBS INCREASE IN RETAIL TRADE DURING MONTH

Anthracite Mining and 13 Others Also Show Gain in December

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Increases in employment last month in retail trade, anthracite mining and 13 of the 54 separate manufacturing industries upon which its indices are based, were reported today by the bureau of labor statistics.

Returns from 42,041 establishments in 15 major groups show, however, that during the month employment decreased 1 per cent and pay roll totals dropped 0.4 per cent. Retail trade employment gained 17 per cent, anthracite mining 2 per cent, and conditions in bituminous coal mining remained practically unchanged. Decreases were registered in the remaining 12 industrial groups.

In the manufacturing industries, employment in December decreased 1.8 per cent and pay rolls 1.3 per cent from the November totals. Increases in employment were noted as follows: Agricultural implements, 2.5 per cent; book and job printing 2.1 per cent; fertilizers 1.3 per cent; automobiles 1.5 per cent; rubber tires 1.1 per cent; shipbuilding 3 per cent; and steam car building and repairing 3 per cent.

Eighteen separate industries showed increased pay roll totals. The largest increase registered was in the boot and shoe industry, 9.9 per cent, and the next largest in tires, 4.6 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased, in December in each of the geographic divisions. The decreases ranged from 0.1 per cent in the Pacific division to 3 per cent in the east north central division. Pay roll totals in December were smaller in seven divisions and larger by 4 per cent in Pacific states. Average per capita earnings decreased in all divisions except the Pacific, where they increased 0.3 per cent.

Home Relief Activity Advised in Southwest

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 15 (AP)—

[illegible] has visited Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. He said the situation was

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Poland Renews Military Pact With Rumania

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 15—The military alliance between Poland and Rumania was renewed for a period of five years by the signatures of August Zaleski and M. G. G. Mironescu, Foreign Ministers, respectively, of Poland and Rumania, affixed in Geneva today.

The treaty is, in reality, considered to be a defensive alliance against Russia, and provides that "Poland and Rumania undertake each to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of each other." The real importance of the treaty is contained in an innocent-appearing clause which says "the details of the application of the above provisions shall be settled by technical agreements." Technical agreements refer to practical military arrangements which may vitally affect the import of the treaty.

Thus, for the present, Rumania is chiefly interested in its protection against Russia in case of an attack upon Bessarabia and does not wish to be obligated to mingle in a conflict between Poland and Germany should this arise.

The first Polish-Rumanian alliance concluded in 1921 stated merely that the two nations should assist each other in the event of an unprovoked attack on their present eastern frontiers. Then in 1926 the treaty was extended to include external aggression upon any frontier. It is this extended treaty which is now renewed.

Theory of Time as Only What It Seems Upheld at School Attended by Einstein

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—When one studies a subject for nearly 40 years his classes become quite advanced.

So finds Dr. Albert Einstein, who is attending the California Institute of Technology and seminars of the most advanced astronomical class at Mt. Wilson Observatory.

The question of how long is a day becomes quite a complex one when the theory of relativity is applied to it. For instance, Dr. Einstein watches the most accurate clock in the world, the mercury atom chronometer of Dr. Roy P. Kennedy here. It clicks off intervals of a million-billion-billionth of a second. That is the lifetime of a mercury atom, which is described as having a complete little solar system of its own.

Then Dr. Gunstaf Stromberg of Mt. Wilson gives a class lecture, with Dr. Einstein as one of the prominent students. He tells of the Galactic day, just a mere 200,000,000 years as time is generally figured. The galaxy is another solar system.

Hence time is not constant, but merely just what it seems. As relativity explains it, it depends upon where you are going and how fast—velocity.

The solar system pales into atom-like insignificance when compared with the galaxy. The galaxy is the observable universe, consisting of a great nebular system in which our solar system is a small part. Another name for it is the milky way.

And it is just 13 days old, galactically speaking, so Dr. Stromberg revealed. His lesson subject was "rotation of the galaxy." He told how the whole galaxy rotates, just as does the earth, but its day is not the 24 hours by which the man on the street checks time.

The 13 Galactic days embrace six during which astronomers say the galaxy was in the process of evolution. The evolutionary period was 1,500,000,000 years long. The second six were the 1,500,000,000 years which geologists say is the age of the earth in solid form, otherwise known as geologic time.

Setting Her Course Again for Southern Snows

LAST GLIMPSE OF CIVILIZATION

Backing Out From the Quay at Hobart, Tasmania, the Gallant Little Discovery, Veteran of the Antarctic, Starts a New Expedition Under Sir Douglas Mawson.

The Discovery, the famous exploring ship that 20 years ago carried Capt. Robert F. Scott to the antarctic, is on another trip to the ice-bound regions, the second under Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian explorer, who is continuing oceanographic work. Revival of whaling by the Norwegians has added a further motive to the expedition, which will hunt for possible new whaling fields in the south. The expedition, which began with its departure from Hobart, Tasmania, last November, took Sir Douglas, according to reports, via Macquarie Island and Balleny Islands, to the southern coasts, after coaling from a whaler at sea. The Discovery, which is understood to have sighted new land, will be operating in practically virgin territory.

Soviets Decry Preparatory Arms Cut Board

Russian Note to Powers Complains of London's 'Tactless Rudeness'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Jan. 15—Dissatisfaction with the previous functioning of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission and the desire to prevent the creation of a distasteful president for [illegible] disarmament conference were reflected in the statement of the Soviet Foreign Commissariat given out here yesterday after being verbally communicated to the British, German, French, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Japanese and Persian Governments by the Soviet representative in those countries.

The statement accuses Dr. J. J. Loudon, president of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, of "clearly biased behavior," declares that "special restraint and patience of the Soviet delegation, also the recognition of the enormous importance which its Government attached to the cause of disarmament, were required to prevent the Soviet delegation ceasing to participate in the commission under the influence of the rude and tactless actions of its president."

The Soviet memorandum outlines the conditions which should govern the selection of the president of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission who, according to the Soviet viewpoint, should be chosen by a plenary session of the conference, not by the League of Nations.

Three conditions which the memorandum suggests regarding the president are that "he should not be a representative of any state which already took, during the sessions of the preparatory commission, a definitely negative attitude toward disarmament, or of any state which possesses a developed military industry of international significance, and hence is economically interested in the maintenance and increase of armaments, or, finally, of any state which does not maintain normal relations with all the countries participating in the conference."

These three conditions, especially if read in connection with today's Soviet press comments, seem directed primarily against the candidature of Dr. Eduard Benes, since Czechoslovakia, according to the Soviet viewpoint, followed the French lead of discouraging real disarmament, possesses huge munition works and has not recognized the Soviet Union.

The Soviet memorandum proposes the conference should not be held in Switzerland, declaring that the Soviet delegation was deprived of the necessary tranquillity during the sessions of the preparatory commission "as a result of the hostile atmosphere which the Geneva press and local anti-Soviet organizations created around it." The memorandum suggests that a country maintaining normal relations with all participants in the conference should be chosen.

BRITISH ICE HONORS GO TO AMERICAN GIRL

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Maribel Y. Vinson, daughter of a Boston lawyer, spun across the ice of a fashionable London rink this afternoon to win the gold medal of Great Britain's National Skating Association.

This is the trophy awarded the winner of one of the most rigorous skating competitions in Europe. The young woman from Radcliffe College took it with one of the highest averages ever recorded in a similar competition. She was the first American since the war to win Britain's premier skating prize. Miss Vinson leaves here for St. Morita for the international competition.

British Weavers Act to Prevent Strike

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng., Jan. 15

PROGRESS has been made in the efforts to avert a general stoppage in the weaving section of the Lancashire cotton trade over the "more looms" dispute.

A joint meeting of representatives of the employers and operatives has been held and the General Council of the Weaver's Amalgamation assembled today to give full negotiating powers to an executive committee to effect a settlement.

'REDS' MARAUD, PLUNDER AND KIDNAP IN CHINA

Changsha Merchants Ask Nationalist Government for More Troops

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15 (AP)—Fighting between Government troops and marauding armies of "Reds" was reported from three South China provinces today.

Amoy reported 200 Communist bandits had been slain at Yungting, Southern Fukien Province, when provincial forces drove the outlaws from that city. The "Reds" had held Yungting since Jan. 1.

Reports from Southern Kiangsi Province said sharp fighting was in progress between "Reds" and the military near Ningtu, which Communists looted last December.

Vernacular reports stated Nationalist Government airplanes had left Nanchang, provincial capital, to help fight the outlaws and that Nationalist authorities had ordered more troops into Kiangsi to bolster the anti-Communist campaign there.

Communists in eastern Hunan Province were said to have attacked the towns of Linying and Yukong, where Nationalist forces were entrenched. The military reported the attack had been repulsed.

HANKOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—A vernacular report from Kaifeng, Honan Province, said 2000 bandits, late last month, attacked and plundered numerous villages in western Honan, kidnapping 300 women and children and driving off herds of cattle.

Club Is Swung Over Relief by the Democrats

Stand Firm Against Appropriating Treasury Funds to Feed Farmers

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The issue of a special session is now definitely and concretely before the Senate.

It was precipitated by the unexpected action of Democratic leaders, yesterday, offering an amendment to the Department of Agriculture supply bill for a $25,000,000 federal food relief grant and announcing that they are prepared to defeat the measure unless their proposal is accepted.

This is taken to mean only one thing—that the Democratic leadership, which heretofore has been opposed to a special session, has changed its attitude and is now prepared to force one unless the Administration is willing to recede on the question of appropriating funds from the Treasury to feed unemployed and needy farmers.

The aroused temper of Democrats over the President's firm objection to treasury grants for relief purposes now throws this essential support to them. If the Democrats adhered to their flat declaration of a show-down contest on the food relief issue, and the Administration remains firm in its opposition to such a project, there can be only one outcome—a special session.

Supply legislation is already so far retarded that even under the most favorable circumstances it would require strong Democratic coöperation to pass the 11 major measures that are necessary if a special session is to be avoided. With the Democrats openly hostile the situation becomes most serious.

The Democrats hurled their challenge as they agreed to the Senate's recession of its advocacy of a $15,000,000 item for food purposes for drought sufferers that it had tacked onto the $45,000,000 drought relief appropriation measure passed by the House.

Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader, speaking for his party colleagues, declared that they realized that it was futile to insist further upon the provision in view of the Administration's opposition, and that in order not to hold up enactment of the $45,000,000, they were receding.

But, he added, they were by no

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Sun-Tinted Glassware New Treasure Sought in Old Gold Camps of the Desert

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Calif.—Prospectors of the days of '49 roamed the deserts in search of gold. Behind them, on long-forgotten trails—in camps silent a half century or more—on dump heaps at the back of shack-towns—they left the untidy debris of their roamings.

Today, amid the rubbish of those seekers after fortune, other searchers are finding new treasure in the form of old, sun-baked glassware, humble in use and plain in design, but transmuted to objects of art by the alchemy of the sun.

City stores feature modern glassware, delicately tinted in the process of manufacture. But the delicacy of this man-made tinting is as nothing compared to the mauve and purple tints that the common glass, hand-blown by workers 50, 60 or 100 years ago, acquires as a result of long years of exposure to the heat of the desert sun, collectors declare.

Recently there has arisen a collectors' fad for this sun-tinted glass, and high prices have been paid for well-colored and intact specimens. Bottles cast carelessly at the side of old trails, their contents of sauce, pickles or jelly gone, today find a value in the collector's eyes.

Chemists say that it is the reaction of impure chemicals in the sand used in making the glass—oxidization of iron, manganese and other impurities—when exposed to the steady rays of the desert sun for years, that causes the glass to take on the unusual tints.

Collectors declare that it takes anywhere from 30 years up before common white glass, exposed to the sun, commences to take on the tints which make it so much sought after. They point out that a well-colored specimen may have been exposed 50 to 60 years, but after that time it takes on no deeper shade of color, no matter how long it remains in the sunlight.

Another remarkable fact, according to collectors, is that only glass made by the old processes seems to color. Glass made within the last 20 or 25 years does not take the tints.

OIL TARIFF DEMANDED BY PRODUCERS

Secretary of War Says Only Congress Can Settle Issue

SITUATION DECLARED SOUTHWEST MENACE

Doctrine of Conservation Denounced as Propaganda for Monopolies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Congressional momentum for an emergency tariff on oil gained headway today as Senators and Representatives appeared before determined members of the independent oil industry gathered in the caucus room of the House of Representatives and assured them of support in their fight for protection.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, appeared and delivered a cautious summary on the oil situation, during the course of which he said, "The Administration has taken no position for or against a tariff on oil."

Pointing out that the Federal Tariff Commission is in the process of studying the oil industry and has as yet made no report, he emphasized that the question of securing a tariff is one which must be settled by Congress.

"The primary question," he said, "is whether or not a stage has been reached in the oil industry where protection is justified and whether Congress can be convinced that it is vital to the welfare of the oil-producing states."

Denouncing the doctrine of "conservation" as propadanga for destroying the independent oil producers in the interest of the four major oil groups, which he named as the Dutch Shell, Gulf Refining Company, Standard of Indiana and Standard of New Jersey, Wirt Franklin, president of the Independent Oil Producers' Association of America, urged the oil men to present to all their Senators and Representatives the urgency of the oil situation and demand immediate action.

Conservation Denounced

Quoting from speeches of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, in the interest of oil conservation, Mr. Franklin maintained that the Department of the Interior has consistently sought to further the doctrine of conservation which, Mr. Franklin asserted, would destroy the civilization of the Southwest founded primarily on oil.

Quoting Dr. Wilbur as saying, "I would see that we used as much imported oil as possible, and let the other fellow waste his reserves," Mr. Franklin said, "This last quoted sentence is a full and complete admission of the purpose of those promoting the so-called conservation movement—to turn over to the four chief companies, chiefly engaged in importing oil, the entire markets of the United States, even though it would mean the destruction of one of the greatest industries in the United States, the impoverishment of a section of the United States and of the people thereof, almost if not quite one-third of the area of the entire country with a population of some 22,000,000 people, and a civilization builded upon the oil industry."

In regard to the effect of proration and curtailment of domestic production, Mr. Franklin said that the only result has been to show the ability of the producers to curtail. "As production has been reduced," he asserted, "imports have absorbed the market demand theretofore supplied by domestic oil, and instead of the price of oil being stabilized, it has been steadily reduced until we are now almost on a competitive basis with cheap Venezuelan oil. One of two things must happen, and soon.

"Either imports of crude oil and refined products must be curtailed, and the price thereof equalized with domestic products by the imposition of an adequate tariff, or the petroleum industry must be permanently placed upon a competing basis, so far as price is concerned, with the foreign oil. In fact, this is being gradually brought about and it will not be many months before the destruction of the petroleum industry in the United States is complete. Already some 30,000 small wells in northeastern Oklahoma and southeastern Kansas have lost their market, due to the inability of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company to continue purchasing oil in the Mid-Continent field."

Tariff Support Promised

John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas and minority leader of the House, advised them to begin their campaign by securing promises from every member of the House Ways and Means Committee to vote for special hearings on the oil tariff before the end of the present session. Speaking for himself, Mr. Garner added, "If you will make as good a case for yourself as you did last year, I will vote for your tariff."

Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, said, "Lou don't have to convince me. I am already convinced. But you must first lay your plans for action, draw up your bills, and secure a hearing before the House Committee."

Others appeared with similar recommendations. The list included Morgan G. Sanders (D.), Representative from Texas; Sam G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico; Tom Connally (D.), Senator from Texas; Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma and Robert J. Bulkley (D.), Senator from Ohio, and Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California.

DROUGHT RELIEF APPEAL MADE BY RED CROSS CHIEF

James Jackson Asks Speedy Action on Boston Quota of $300,000

Picturing the drought situation as calling for even greater measures of relief than those instituted following the Mississippi flood, James Jackson, chairman of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, addressed a meeting yesterday in the Parker House, Boston.

Mr. Jackson announced that Boston's quota of the sum of $10,000,000 which the Red Cross seeks to raise is $300,000, and stressed the need of immediate response to meet the urgent calls for help in this catastrophe involving more than 10,000,000 persons.

"The positive knowledge of facts which we have at hand of the intense suffering from starvation and lack of clothing, drives home, I believe, a definite responsibility to each and all of us to render this relief as promptly as possible," Mr. Jackson declared.

East Has No Idea

"The people of the East have no idea of the misery the drought has produced in 21 states," he continued, "nor of the misery hundreds of thousands of these people will have to endure for months unless the nation as a whole is aroused to the seriousness of the situation at once.

"Already the Red Cross has given assistance to 405,000, with constantly increasing calls for help, while at the peak of the Mississippi flood situation they fed and provided for 325,000. In the Mississippi flood there were 170 counties affected and the Red Cross is already feeding drought sufferers in 350 counties and is supplying seed to families in 238 counties. Twenty-one states are in the drought relief area, whereas only seven were involved in the Mississippi disaster."

Mr. Jackson read a telegram from Red Cross headquarters in Washington saying that "calls for help trebled in past four or five days," and that the "Red Cross reserve of $5,000,000 will soon be exhausted. Relief was now being given to approximately 55,000 persons in the eastern area and 250,000 in middle western area, it said.

In Many Counties

"Chapter chairmen who believed reports exaggerated now find themselves feeding half of county populations," the telegram read. "This condition exists in many counties. Falling temperatures and snow in Missouri and Arkansas add to burden. Even plantation owners have received Red Cross rations due to bank failures, credit stopped, and drought."

It was agreed at the meeting that one of the leading newspapers in the drought area be charged with obtaining an accurate picture of conditions day by day and sending this to Red Cross headquarters here for release to Boston papers.

The following persons were appointed to constitute the nucleus of a Boston Drought Committee of 150 members:

Mayor James M. Curley, honorary chairman; James Jackson, chairman; Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Gen. Hugh Bancroft, Nelson J. Bowers, Alston Burr, Roland W. Boyden, C. E. Cotting, Channing H. Cox, Victor M. Cutter, Mrs. Frederick Deane, Carl Dreyfus, Natt W. Emerson, H. Wendell Endicott, Russell Fessenden, Allan Forbes, Gerrit Fort, Edward J. Frost, Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Basil Gavin, George Peabody Gardner Jr., John D. Grandin, N. Penrose Hallowell, Christian Herter, F. L. Higginson, Ralph Hornblower, Louis J. Hunter, Carl T. Keller, the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, George C. Lee, Arnold Leonard, Robert W. Maynard, George S. Mumford, Col. Thomas F. Murphy, William Cardinal O'Connell, Henry Parkman, James J. Phelan, William Revere, Frederick P. Royce, Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. R. W. Saltonstall, R. D. Sears Jr., Philip Stockton, James J. Storrow Jr., Eliot Wadsworth, C. F. Weed, Sinclair Weeks, Eva Whiting White.

Red Cross Reserve Is Denied by Payne

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Declaring that he welcomed investigation, John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, today issued a financial statement of that organization to disprove charges it had large reserve funds.

His statement came less than an hour after Elmer Thomas (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, had charged the Red Cross had as much as $25,000,000 "now available for any purpose."

"The exact financial situation of the Red Cross, as of Nov. 30, 1930, is this," the statement said. "It has an endowment fund and reserve permanently invested of $11,253,000, the income of which only is available for current use.

"It has a disaster fund of $5,000,000 which has been appropriated for this present drought relief, of which $1,000,000 has already been expended.

"After providing the budget of $2,226,000 for the work of this fiscal year, the Red Cross holds $1,784,000 devoted to our compelling obligations for continuing service to the disabled ex-service men and women of the World War."

Shoe Trade Reports Big Orders at Show

NEW ENGLAND has just closed its largest and most successful shoe show, according to reports from the shoe trade. A flood of last minute orders resulted in a volume of business greater than at any other show ever held in the United States the reports say.

According to J. Goddard Brown, director of the show and publisher of several of the oldest trade papers in the industry, almost every manufacturer represented has placed orders sufficient to keep plants running at 75 to 100 per cent capacity for at least eight weeks.

DEMOCRATS SWING CLUB OVER RELIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

means retiring from the controversy. In fact, Mr. Robinson declared, they were broadening its scope. Whereupon he announced the Democratic amendment to the agricultural bill for a $35,000,000 "dole" applicable to "the entire country" and to be expended by the Red Cross.

Admit It Is a Dole

The Democratic proposal for $25,000,000 is frankly a dole. They do not deny that such is its purpose. They say that the situation throughout the country requires such emergency measures and cite hundreds of messages and appeals that are coming to them every day in support of their contention.

The Administration's challenge of such a federal grant on the ground that local and state agencies are adequately taking care of demands they assail practically every day. Hardly a day has gone by since the session resumed on Jan. 5, but that in one branch or the other, and often in both, bitter attacks on the question are directed against the Republicans.

In order to maneuver the $25,000,000 amendment into a position where it can be incorporated in the agricultural supply bill Mr. Robinson took steps to suspend the Senate rules for that purpose. Such a motion, however, will require a two-thirds vote.

Whether this can be obtained is problematical. Should the motion fail, then, according to Mr. Robinson's flat challenge, the supply bill will be defeated.

"This amendment will be kept before the Senate," he declared, "at the risk of defeating the bill if necessary to do so.

"In my judgment the most important legislation before Congress or to be considered is fair and adequate relief legislation to meet an emergency which is upon the country and before this session closes the course will be taken by both houses or much relatively unimportant legislation will be relegated to the scrap heap."

The Senate's backing down on the $15,000,000 food item is the second time it has receded on the question. Its action automatically enacted the $45,000,000 drought relief appropriation bill to which it had been appended, and the measure was immediately dispatched to the President.

Upon its receipt by him he promptly approved it and the Department of Agriculture, which at his directions had completed the organization for the immediate distribution of the funds to needy farmers, got its machinery under way. The $45,000,000 fund will be available to drought sufferers in the form of loans for feed and seed.

There is still a third $15,000,000 food amendment pending, also offered by T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, author of the other two. It is Mr. Caraway's announced intention of appending this last amendment to the deficiency supply bill when it comes before the Senate.

Arlington Scout Wins High Honor

Edwin I. Brainard, Eagle Scout of Arlington, Mass., has been awarded one of the Harmon Foundation scholarships, the highest honor that can be bestowed upon a Scout, it was announced on Jan. 13 by Sachem Council, Boy Scouts of America.

The award carries $100 to be spent at any college the recipient chooses. Scout Brainard is a senior at Arlington High School and intends to enter Harvard, the announcement says. Three other Eagle Scouts in New England and 48 more throughout the United States share in the current award.

Scout Brainard joined six years ago. He attained Eagle, or highest rank, in 1928 and has since then been awarded five Eagle Scout Palms. Sixty-three merit badges are held by him. At present he is being commissioned as assistant Scoutmaster of his troop.

HARVARD APPOINTS DEAN OF FRESHMEN

Delmar Leighton '19, has been appointed dean of the freshmen at Harvard College, according to an announcement made public at University Hall yesterday. This new appointment is the direct result of the recent public annual report of the dean of Harvard College, H. Chester Hanford, in which the necessity for this step was made evident.

Previous to the new office, Mr. Leighton has been an instructor and tutor in the department of history, government and economics. This office was created in order that there may be some one person whose chief interests is the freshman year and its problems. Mr. Leighton will also be a member of the advisory board and of the committee on instruction. Two assistant deans will continue their work as has been carried on through the year. Under the dean of freshmen will be centralized all the educational activity and service having to do with the first year men.

LARGER STEAMER FOR SOUTHERN CRUISE

Demand for accommodations on vessels making direct cruises from Boston to the West Indies has been so great that the Cunard Line has substituted a larger vessel for the April 15 sailing, it is announced today. The steamer Caledonia is to make the scheduled trip of the Tuscania on that date.

Announcement is also made today that the Cunard Line is to send the Franconia on its ninth world cruise Jan. 9, 1932. The setting of a definite date nearly a year ahead is considered significant of the increasing demands of steamship cruise travel. The vessel recently left New York on its eighth world cruise.

Trade Forecast Plan Advocated

Business depressions of the future may be greatly mitigated through the use of reports forecasting each cyclical swing in trade, Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company, told members of the Society of Industrial Engineers, the Taylor Society and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, at the University Club, Boston, yesterday.

"I am of the opinion," Mr. Simonds said, "that cyclical declines in business may become simply breathing spells in which producers may catch up with progress by making extensions and other improvements. I believe depressions of great severity, like those of 1921 and 1930, can be lessened.

"We are now able to forecast months in advance each swing in business. It has been found that major swings in the cost of credit forecast, many months in advance, major swings in business activity. This forecaster has proved absolutely correct since the World War. It forecast the revival which is immediately ahead of us. It forecast the depression which we have just passed."

Explaining that business men and editors of trade organs have been opposed to publishing reports indicating declines, Mr. Simonds declared that such practices should be changed. "Business men," he said, "cannot go ahead successfully with their enterprises if they must move entirely in the dark or if they are governed by Pollyanna forecasts."

TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN URGED BY GOVERNOR

Gov Joseph B. Ely issued a statement, Jan. 14, urging the recognition of the 225th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday, Jan. 17. He asked that proper tribute be made to him in the schools. His statement in part is as follows:

"It seems fitting that the people of the Commonwealth in which he was born should recognize the anniversary of the birth of this great man, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who signed the Treaty of Paris with England; who proved the identity of lightning and electricity; who founded the first hospital in America, as well as the first free library, and also the University of Pennsylvania."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE READINGS BY RADIO

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A program of readings from the Bible, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, and responses by Christian Science listeners will be radiocast by station WHAS (500 kilocycles) under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Louisville, Ky., on Monday, Jan. 19, at 7 p. m., central standard time.

TRADE LOSS FOUND IN BEVERAGE TAX

Three less constant from a levee tax levied in South Carolina was offset, yesterday, as additional argument against a similar tax proposed in Massachusetts. Martin L. Schmidt, vice-president of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Louisville, told delegates attending the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers' Association convention here that the South Carolina tax had forced more than 25 per cent of the beverage manufacturers out of the State.

The proposed tax of 1 cent per half pint, he said, would be unfair and discriminatory, for it would be based on volume of business and not upon ability to pay. And further, would wipe out the profit which is "less than one-fourth of a cent a half pint."

New Taxicab Rates Modified

The minimum taxi rate to be charged in Boston is now 30 cents for the first mile and 20 cents for each succeeding mile, according to a revision of the new rules made by Eugene C. Hultman, Boston Police Commissioner. The former rate provided in the rules to be effective Feb. 1 was 30-25.

Another change was also made by the Police Commissioner. The new rules provided that a police officer could strip a taxicab driver of his credentials. So much protest arose over this provision that Police Commissioner Hultman modified the rule so that the driver may be handed a card which will require his appearance before the Bureau of Traffic the next day for a hearing.

A license fee of $5 is to be required of taxicab owners for each cab. The former rate was $1. After Feb. 1 taxi drivers will have to pay $2 for their operator's license. The charge previously had been $1. Taxicab drivers must also be finger-printed at the police headquarters.

MORE TIME FOR ART IN SCHOOLS SOUGHT

Unless art education receives a larger time allotment in the public school system, Boston is in danger of losing its standing as an "art-minded" city, Miss Helen R. Cleaves, recently appointed director of manual arts in Boston public schools, told the principals of the city at a meeting yesterday.

Already Philadelphia, Chicago and Santa Barbara, Calif., rank higher than Boston in artistic circles, Miss Cleaves warned, while the city has a great, as perhaps not wonderful asset in the natural scenic beauty and in the many historic shrines, she said. She asked the cooperation of principals in the matter of art education, and promised her to give further consideration to the matter of a consistent time allotment.

ROAD BUILDING INCREASED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—An increase in the Hampden County budget of more than $100,000, primarily for road building, over that of 1930, was announced by the county commissioners today. The increase is mainly because of highway projects undertaken to provide employment.

Only a Few 'Plain Cats' Are Exhibited Among Illustrious Felines in Boston Show

The second quarter-century of the Boston Cat Club opened in Boston today with a championship and Silver Specialty show.

Many of the new champions of the Atlantic Cat Club show in New York last week have been benched to compete with the more illustrious among local cats. The extent to which the Siamese cat has caught popular favor is to be seen in a greater number of entries of the breed than in Boston shows hitherto.

The Silvers benched to compete in the specialty show are classed together in a lower hall. There are upward of 50, including shaded silvers and additional smokes. On the whole they are an exceptionally handsome company. The kittens already have an air of dash and elegance, and the mature cats a proud beauty that is a conspicuous mark of the type and breed.

There are a few just plain cats in the show. For the most part the entries are Persians. A notable company of pure whites is shown. Mrs. M. D. Porcheron of Indian Orchard, Mass., shows two white kittens, evidently not in competition. The elder of the two is of the finest white Persian it has ever been the pleasure of this writer to see. The cat has an amazingly compact head, beautiful darkish blue eyes and a coat and brush that look imagined more than they look actual.

Mrs. Virginia R. Cobb of Newton Center, Mrs. Harold Hoeber of Taunton, Mass., and Mrs. Martin Metcalf of Newport, R. I., all show Siamese. Mrs. Hoeber's Siamese Star Gai-Gai is especially good and Mrs. Cobb's Djerkita Imperial Chinkaling is an effective example of the breed.

For those who deplore the disappearance of Champion Conqueror Tamerlaine from the Boston shows a son, Champion Tamaco, a magnificent successor of his illustrious father, is benched. Anyone who ever saw Tamerlaine would be immediately drawn to this member of the family who has great distinction and an exceptionally magnificent shading.

The show continues on view at Horticultural Hall through Jan. 16, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Price Control Bill Generally Opposed

Legalization of retail price control by manufacturers on their branded products was disapproved by 401 business leaders and approved by 87 in replies to a questionnaire sent out by Carroll W. Doten, professor of economics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he announced on Jan. 15.

The issue is at present pending in Congress, in the form of the Kelly Resale Bill, H. R. 11, Professor Doten said. Nearly 2700 questionnaires were sent out by him to many parts of the United States and Canada. Replies were received from governmental officials, business men and professors. In answer to all of the questions, he said, those responding took a position similar to that of Boston retail merchants, who voted three to one against the bill in a referendum of the Retail Trade Board.

Replying to the questions, 20 reported they would favor legislation by Congress granting this right, though not approving this particular bill, but 376 were against any legislation. Other questions were drawn up in the questionnaires to bring out reasons for favoring or opposing the legislation and by far the greater portion of answers were consistently against the pending bill, Professor Doten added.

Ship Inspection to Be Extended

All passenger vessels, both American and foreign, touching United States ports, are to be subject to an annual inspection and to three re-inspections by federal officials.

This has been done in the case of excursion and ferry steamers, but could not be extended beyond an annual inspection of other vessels, owing to limited personnel of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

Expansion of the service, with 45 new assistant inspectors added to the staff, makes possible more frequent reinspections of vessels not heretofore properly covered from a viewpoint of safety at sea, say federal officials.

This topic, and a tightening up of rules regarding safety of life at sea, will be the chief subjects to be discussed at the annual administrative meeting of the Commerce Department's board of supervising inspectors at Washington, starting on Jan. 21. Oscar G. Haines, supervising inspector at Boston, for the fifth district, and those in similar positions in each of 10 other districts of the nation, are to attend the meeting.

During the last fiscal year steamboat inspectors inspected nearly 7000 vessels of all types and made 2500 re-inspections. Legislation covering inspection and censoring of motorboats is recommended by officers of this branch of federal service.

WORLD COURT AID URGED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and members of the faculty joined yesterday in sending a petition to President Hoover, requesting that action be taken on the World Court protocols.

EDWIN M. WARWICK
PROVISIONS
35 EXETER STREET, BOSTON
Exclusive Boston Agency for
Richelieu Food Products
SPECIALS THIS WEEK:
Broccoli Strawberries
Turkeys and Mongrel Geese
Ken. 6100 Prompt Delivery

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Dancing class, direction Miss Amelia Burnham, auditorium, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Fellowship dinner, Room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living," course in vocation by Dr. F. C. Smith, Harvard University; "What Am I Good For?"; Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins' Club, Room S, 8; Highlanders Club, Room 101, 8; Huntington Club, Room 1, 8; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 101, 8; Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Lowell Institute: Second in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Prof. Bruce C. Hopper; "Revolt and Reform Under the Tsars: the Revolution and New Remedies"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston City Club: Talking picture demonstration; John McCormack, in "Song of My Heart"; other reels; organ concert, Edith Lang; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture: "Illustrations in Art of the Twelve Feasts," by Dr. Edward W. Forbes; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Banquet, New England Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, ballroom, 6:30. Dinner, Ten of Us Club, Swiss Room, 7. Meeting, Dentists' Supply Company, State Suite, 7 to 11:30.

Harvard University: Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; program to be conducted by Henry Hadley; Sanders Theater, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Bowling for auxiliary, Legion Alleys, 8.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Massachusetts Association of Tree Wardens and Foresters, Parlor A. Dinner; Governor Ely, guest of honor; auspices Massachusetts Real Estate Boards, Georgian Room.

Metropolitan Electrical League: Dinner meeting, Edison Electric Company Service Buildings, 1165 Massachusetts Avenue, 6:30.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Copley—"Solid South," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Hotel Statler: Meeting, Bostonia Court, Georgian Room.

West Roxbury Community: Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, private room, 10.

Brown Club of Boston: Luncheon; speaker, Robert L. O'Brien, on "Russia"; Chamber of Commerce.

Boston City Federation: Meeting; speakers: Mrs. Thomas McMahon, member Public Welfare Board, on her experiences on the board; Mrs. Walter W. McCarthy, secretary Boston Public Welfare Board, on "How Boston Has Met the Employment Emergency"; Ralph Adams Cram, former member City Planning Board, and chairman, Mayor Curley's Civic Center consideration committee, on "Plans for a Civic Center in Boston"; Robert Whitten, in charge of street improvement plan for Boston, on "The New Boston Thoroughfare Plan of the City Planning Board"; Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, chairman; auditorium, Young Women's Christian Association, 10:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Dürer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean F. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room: Books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. Tercentenary medals. Samoan handicraft; through Jan. 18.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors. Through Jan 17.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Seth Hoffman. Through Jan. 17.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whitaside. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer. Through Jan. 13. Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24.

Schervee Studios, 683 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Friday fair and warmer; diminishing northwest winds, becoming variable Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 10 degrees.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday; rising temperature late tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, North of Sandy Hook: Strong north winds, backing to northwest, diminishing this afternoon or tonight and becoming variable Friday; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 15	Max. Jan. 14		8 a.m. Jan. 15	Max. Jan. 14
Albany	4	32	Memphis	30	52
Atlantic City	16	36	Montreal	4	8
Boston	8	39	Nantucket	34	36
Buffalo	10	18	New Orleans	59	64
Calgary	36	--	New York	12	36
Charleston	30	48	Philadelphia	16	36
Chicago	12	22	Pittsburgh	18	30
Denver	26	54	Portland, Me.	6	32
Des Moines	16	18	Portland, Ore.	38	48
Eastport	8	32	San Francisco	46	50
Galveston	44	64	St. Louis	18	34
Hatteras	32	49	St. Paul	18	16
Helena	40	44	Seattle	42	46
Jacksonville	28	52	Tampa	54	60
Kansas City	16	26	Washington	20	36
Los Angeles	52	64			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 9:01 p. m., Friday 9:13 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Humanitarians Everywhere!
Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from $1 up.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in recent years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium
The Sanatorium is a temporary resort which extends its hospitality to those who rely upon Christian Science where they may come for study or for Christian Science treatment. Nursing care is available for regular or occasional service.
For application blanks and information, address
The Christian Science Benevolent Association
206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

SANATORIUM
Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast
at
SAN FRANCISCO
For application blanks, address
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
343 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California

FOOD PRICES TODAY AND A YEAR AGO
What consumers save over last year's costs
A&P is advertising prices of food today compared with prices a year ago. The differences in the lists generally show substantial reductions.
The idea is to bring home to the housewife how much less her food is costing her than it cost last year at this time. In these figures she sees actual facts, not theories. To her they have a high practical news value.
They are important in another way. They illustrate in dollars and cents A&P's policy—the policy of passing on to the consumer the savings that come from lower food prices.
By A&P's new low prices customers can measure the decline in the cost of the raw materials that enter into what they eat.
THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

SENATE HEARING ON WORLD COURT TO REOPEN ISSUE

Walsh Announces He Will Urge Reconsideration of Postponement Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Although it had previously voted 10 to 9 to delay reporting to the Senate on the World Court until December, 1931, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday took steps to hold hearings on the question.

The first witness will be Elihu Root, author of the revised formula of adherence which is the present issue. Mr. Root will come before the commitee on Jan. 21. His testimony will be heard in open session.

Among other witnesses who are expected to be heard are Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State and now a member of the international tribunal.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who favors early consideration of the issue, and whose unavoidable absence at the time the question was voted on enabled those favoring delay to put through their motion, informed his colleagues at the committee meeting yesterday that following the hearings he would ask that the postponement question be reopened for another vote.

Not having voted on the motion to postpone, Mr. Walsh, under the rules, cannot make such a motion himself. He must obtain unanimous consent of the entire committee. Whether he can succeed in doing so is doubtful.

Mr. Walsh also informed the committee that, even if a special session did not take place, the President could summon the Senate into session to consider the matter. Such a course, he said, would be strongly supported if the Foreign Relations Committee had reported to the Senate on the question.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. Walsh that it was expressly stated at the time the committee voted to postpone that such action did not foreclose reopening the matter should the occasion arise.

Other members of the committee pointed out that should a special session eventuate, the issue unquestionably would be sent to the Senate. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, stated that he would make such a motion in committee in the event of a special session.

A petition urging early action and adherence to the Court signed by hundreds of business and intellectual leaders was laid before the Senate by Vice-President Charles Curtis. It was signed by 161 bankers and business men, 98 bishops, 208 university and college presidents, 602 clergymen, 285 deans and professors and 100 judges and lawyers from all sections of the country.

Lord Willingdon Says Farewell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 15—When Viscount Willingdon, Governor - General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Willingdon and his suite, waved good-by from his special at noon yesterday, the loud and enthusiastic send-off probably contained more real regret than has ever been before engendered by such an occasion.

From the day of his arrival at Quebec on Oct. 26, 1926, as representative of the King in Canada, his democratic and genial personality won the affectation of all with whom he came in contact, as patrons of the arts, sport, education, national development and public welfare, taking a keen interest, personal as well as official, in all Canadian affairs.

In a farewell message he said that he adopted the word coöperation as his motto when he first arrived and he had endeavored to keep that word before him during his tenure of office.

Lady Willingdon, no less popular than her husband, and his inseparable companion on all his travels, stood on the rear platform of the train as it pulled out of the station.

Lord Willingdon after a reception at Quebec went on to St. John, whence he embarks for England. After a short stay in London he will proceed to India as Viceroy.

Head of Nicaragua Defends Marines

MANAGUA, Nicar., Jan. 14 (AP)—President Moncada does not object to the continued presence of United States Marines in Nicaragua, but believes that the Nicaraguan National Guard should direct its efforts toward extermination of insurgent groups which he characterizes as "bandits."

In a statement to local newspapers today the President said, in part:

The United States Marines have aided the cause of liberty and order in my country. We Nicaraguans appreciate this but I believe that we are the ones responsible for carrying on the fight against the bandits.

"The marines could guard the cities of the northern sector and some of the interior while the Nicaraguan National Guards come to grips with banditry."

GROUP TO PROMOTE COTTON GOODS USE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 13 (AP)—An organization to promote consumption of cotton products was decided upon today by the Southern Association of Commissioners of Agriculture in session here, as a means of improving conditions among farmers and in the industry generally.

The association authorized Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana commissioner and association president, to select two men from each cotton-growing state to perfect plans for such a body, intended to stimulate the use of cotton goods and to suggest new uses for cotton.

JAMESTOWN DRAWS VISITORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Miss Ellen Bagby, chairman of the Jamestown committee of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, in an annual report, said that approximately 35,000 persons visited Jamestown Island during 1930.

Dobbin Has the Laugh on the Way Down

Keystone

Law Report Ready for the President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The prohibition report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is complete, it was learned from White House circles and will be sent to Congress shortly. Some delay has been experienced because of its bulk and the difficulties of preparing it for distribution, and the report has not yet gone to the President. The report will not be released, it is understood, until it is formally transmitted from the White House to Congress.

The commission will send the report direct to the President, and the latter, after a brief period for consideration, plans to send it on to the House and Senate.

Four members of the commission met today but adjourned through absence of a quorum. They were George W. Wickersham, the chairman, Dean Roscoe Pound, Henry W. Anderson, Richmond lawyer, and Kenneth R. MacKintosh, chief justice, Supreme Court of Washington. A meeting was set for Jan. 15.

RADIO CORPORATION SUED

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13 (AP)—Suit was filed in the Federal District Court yesterday by the Gold Seal Electrical Company, Inc., against the Radio Corporation of America charging that the R. C. A. has created a monopoly in the manufacturing of radio tubes by organizing a patent pool in conjunction with other corporations.

Describing an American toboggan, a Japanese schoolboy once wrote:

"Whiz—
zz—
zz—
zz—
Walk a mile!"

The statement characterizes the horse on this "Toonerville Trolley" out in Cherrelyn, Colo., for "Old Dobbin" has one satisfaction—like the boy who tramps up a steep hill dragging a heavy sled—when the trip up is over he can "take a seat" on the observation platform and admire the scenery on the way down.

COINAGE IS DENIED TO LUNDY ISLAND

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The right of coinage for tiny Lundy Island at the mouth of Bristol Channel has been denied Marion Coles Harman despite his outright ownership of the island and his exercise of virtually sovereign rights there.

The Court of King's Bench yesterday upheld an earlier decision of the Devonshire Court fining him £5 for issuance of his own coins for use on the island. The coins bore the likeness of a puffin, a bird which nests there.

Mr. Harman, who paid £16,000 for the small domain, which has 1000 acres and 45 inhabitants, told the judge that when anything serious happened there the British Government disclaimed responsibility.

Walsh Wants Power Board Group Back

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—A motion to return to the Senate Interestate Commerce Committee for further interrogation the three members of the Federal Power Commission whose confirmations were reconsidered by the Senate, will be made by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, he made known yesterday.

Mr. Walsh stated that he will ask for such instructions when the names of the three commissioners, now on the executive calendar of the Senate, come before the Chamber in regular order for action.

The Senate, by a close majority, holds that the three officials are recalled and that the question of their confirmation is again up to the Chamber. The President, on the advice of the Attorney-General, maintains on the other hand, that the Senate exceeded its authority in voting as it did, and that the three challenged commissioners are legally holding office.

Business Is Urged to See Bright Side

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 — The pessimism of a defeatist's attitude is the chief obstacle in the way of the country's return to a normal outlook, in the opinion of Ernest T. Trigg, president of the Philadelphia Business Progress Association, in a statement issued by him.

"I feel sure I speak the thoughts of my associates when I say that the most considerable factor retarding busines recovery today is that the courage, sanity and mental energy characteristic of the American people have been for the moment allowed to be submerged," Mr. Trigg said.

"Our whole talk and thought have been about unfavorable elements. Good news and constructive developments are either disregarded or disbelieved—a defeatist attitude."

In speaking of the remedy for present conditions Mr. Trigg suggests that business organizations and civic associations throughout the country, as well as individuals, assume a definite attitude of giving proper weight to the bright side of the picture, refusing to circulate rumors to the contrary.

MOVE IN MINNESOTA FOR LINDBERGH PARK

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A new honor is to come to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, if the bill of Chris Rosenmeier, State Senator, to establish a state park on the old Lindbergh farm, is passed.

About 90 acres of the farm where Colonel Lindbergh lived as a boy would be converted into the park under the bill. A plan to deed the property to the State has been approved by its present owners, who include the famous flier, his mother and several relatives.

Construction of Great Cunard Liner to Afford Employment for Thousands

Army of Carpenters Will Handle Timber Work Before It Reaches Shipyards—Hull to Take Three Years in Building—Many Trades to Manufacture Fittings

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—According to a statement made in the House of Commons, the new Cunard liner which is shortly to be built will be 1018 feet long and of 73,000 tons gross.

That will make it 111 feet and about 13,000 tons heavier than the Leviathan of the United States Lines, and 103 feet longer than the Majestic of the White Star Line, which has a gross of 56,621 tons.

Both the new North German Lloyd ships, Europa and Bremen, are faster and broader than either the Leviathan or Majestic, though of considerably less tonnage. The cost of the Cunarder is likely to be from £4,500,000 to £5,000,000, and of this sum about half the construction insurance will be borne by the state.

The building of a vessel of this description makes demands on a great variety of trades and means employment, direct and indirect, for thousands of workers.

Several thousand men will be employed directly on the hull itself for about three years. A great number of carpenters will be engaged on the timber work, constructional and ornamental, before it comes near the shipyard, and to these must be added polishers, painters and other experts of different trades. Marble from continental countries has to be fashioned for the swimming bath.

The provision for linen, bedding, cutlery, china, and glassware will mean large orders in many lines.

Many of the elevators will be electrically operated. Other electric works include the dynamos, power and lighting for an installation as large as that for a huge hotel. Decorators and artists will get their share, as will also the makers of carpets, linoleum and rubber matting.

Such are a few of the wants which have to be filled before a big liner starts on her maiden voyage.

CUT GERMAN IRON PRICES

ESSEN, Ger., Jan. 14 (AP)—German iron masters' organizations today decided to reduce the prices of all iron products an average of 6 per cent as of Jan. 1, 1931.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ralph Evinrude, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ralph Evinrude, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Ungerman, Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. Caroles Menefee Becker, Ottawa, Kan.
Mrs. Louise F. Beaumont, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Lauretta D. Stevens, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. E. G. Finley, Danvers, Mass.
Mrs. Harriett C. Williams, Andover, Mass.
Mrs. John R. Marjerison, Lawrence, Mass.
Frances S. Magoon, Lawrence, Mass.
Josephine H. Emerson, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. Bernard M. Sheridan, Lawrence, Mass.
Lewis Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.
Harry Bauer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Ira J. Friedman, New York City

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Sold only by Independent Merchants

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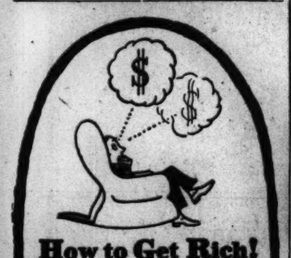
SUPER-QUALITY
FOODS



How to Get Rich!

First, call or write for your copy of our Family Expense Book. It's *free!* Second, figure what you can spend—and what you *must* save! Third, use your Family Expense Book. Know where your dollars go. A small leak can sink a great ship. Fourth, save something *every* week. It's not so much "how much" but "how regularly". For after all, *getting rich is only a habit*—the habit of steady saving plus careful investing!

LISTEN IN! Hear Sam Loyd, America's Puzzle King, every Wednesday Evening, 7:15—WABC

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
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NEW YORK CITY
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"I never saw such soapy suds" she tells friend

"DON'T experiment with other soaps. You can be *sure* about Rinso. It gets clothes snowy-white, just by soaking. You don't have to scrub or boil. How that saves the clothes!

"Rinso is all I ever use on washday—no other soap—no softener. It's very economical."

A real thrift-soap

Cup for cup, Rinso gives *twice as much suds* as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Rich, lasting suds—even in hard water.

And these active suds are *safe* for your choicest linens. The makers of 39 washers recommend Rinso.

Get the BIG package. Wonderful for dishes too.

MILLIONS USE RINSO
in tub, washer and dishpan

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SEIBERLING
Regular Standard Quality
TIRES
AT THESE PRICES

28x475	$6.65	30x500	$7.10
29x440	4.98	30x600	11.20
29x450	5.60	31x525	8.57
29x500	6.98	31x600	11.45
29x550	8.90	32x600	11.50
30x450	5.69	33x600	11.65

All other sizes—Proportionally low in price
No charge for mounting and tire inspection

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OPEN DAILY, 8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

G R

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Commercial buyers of America are invited to the Annual BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, held simultaneously in London and Birmingham, February 16-27, 1931.

The LONDON Section at OLYMPIA will include specialties and novelties in all the leading trades. At CASTLE BROMWICH, BIRMINGHAM, will be shown machinery and engineering exhibits.

Buyers from the United States will discover inspiration and ideas of lasting value in the wide variety of attractive merchandise at the BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. Plan now to come in February!

Cotton Textile and Rayon (Artificial Silk) Exhibitions will be held concurrently at the White City and Albert Hall, London, respectively.

Full particulars from British Consul General, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City, or Commercial Counsellor, British Embassy, Washington, D. C., or any British Consulate.

FEBRUARY 16 - 27, 1931

SAIL VIA CUNARD TO THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR
London . . . Feb. 16-27, 1931 . . . Birmingham
CONVENIENT SAILINGS
S.S. AQUITANIA Feb. 7 N.Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton
S.S. AURANIA Feb. 7 N.Y. to Plymouth, Havre and London
S.S. ALAUNIA Feb. 7 N.Y. to Queenstown and Liverpool
RATES

First Class	Second Cabin	Cabin	Tourist 3d Cabin
$267.50 up	$147.50 up	$135 up	$105 up

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It is your PRIVILEGE to borrow to pay

You have the same right to borrow as a great corporation, when unusually heavy expenses arise.

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Most of our 130 offices lend as little as $50, and charge nearly a third less than the lawful rate above $100 up to $300. Only husband and wife need sign—no other endorsers required. Friends, relatives, tradespeople, or employers are not informed. 20 months to repay.

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Consult your telephone directory or see the local advertisements under your City Group for address of the Household office in your locality.

THRIFTY WOMEN
are thrilled at the marvelous values in SCOTT FURRIERS

January Markdown SALE!

The unique and exclusive features of the famous—

SCOTT UNIQUE FUR CLUB
(Registered)

—The only one in New England!

make it so easy to own a Scott dependable Fur Coat or Cloth Coat.

SCOTT *dependable* FUR COATS
Marked Down to
$75 - $95 - $125
and Up

Select your coat, make a small deposit and take it home without delay, without investigation, without inconvenience. Enjoy small weekly or monthly payments while wearing it.

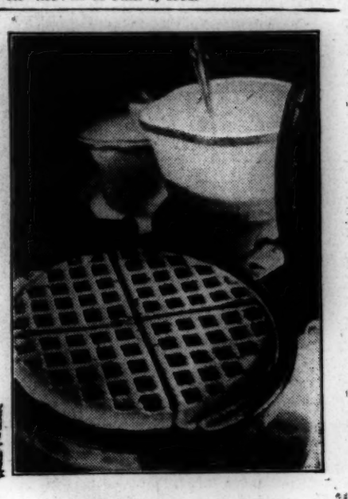
Scott dependable Cloth Coats *reduced to* $26 - - $36 $46 *and up*

Open Every Evening Until 9 o'Clock

SCOTT Furriers
89 Summer St., Boston

Hundreds of Other Sensational Reductions Throughout Our Store

TRY THESE *Sunday Night* WAFFLES



BURNETT'S Vanilla and other flavoring extracts are the choice of good cooks everywhere. They are delicate and uniform in flavor and so absolutely dependable. Send ten cents for the cook book, "Doubly Delicious Desserts." It contains many suggestions for varying your desserts.

BURNETT'S WAFFLES

2¾ cups pastry flour or 2½ cups bread flour	1 tsp. salt
4 tsp. baking powder	3 eggs
2 tbsp. sugar	½ cup oil or melted shortening
1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla	1½ cups milk

MIX and sift the dry ingredients; beat the eggs and stir in the oil or melted shortening. Add the milk, and then the dry ingredients all at once. Add the vanilla. Beat until thoroughly mixed and bake in a hot waffle iron about five minutes. Serve with maple syrup.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS
437 D Street, Boston

Uncle Sam Recommends COKE

"Coke should be used for heating houses because it is a clean and convenient fuel, eliminates smoke, reduces necessity of cleaning furnaces and flues, and gives a more uniform temperature. The cleanliness of coke should appeal particularly to the housewife."

(From Bulletin 242, Dept. of Interior, U. S. Bureau of Mines, "Why and How Coke Should Be Used in Domestic Heating Plants").

"Coke is a truly smokeless fuel, and, as a consequence, the user has no trouble from soot accumulations nor from reduction of available draft.

"Coke gives a uniform burning fuel bed which requires no attention between times of firing. Coke requires little draft and the fire responds quickly when the dampers are opened.

"Coke gives a high thermal efficiency."

(From "Coke as a Domestic Heating Fuel," by P. Nicholls and A. B. Landry—Report of Investigations No. 2980, issued December, 1929, by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce").

"Science has proved to us that it is wasteful to burn coal—that we are losing valuable tars from which gasoline and a hundred other products may be obtained. Laboratory research is yearly advancing new methods in its correct utilization. Science has literally rubbed shining lumps and from them have sprung, genie-like, coke, equal in heat value to the original coal, gas and high grade gasoline."

(By Ernest Walker Sawyer, Executive Assistant to Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur).

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN SEMET COKE SOLVAY

A Dealer Near You Can Deliver Your Winter's Supply of Genuine SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

B. & O. INITIATES EASTERN MOVE AGAINST BUSES

Plea to Cut Fares Forced by Rate Competition in the West

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Lower rail fares forced in the West by bus competition were proposed for the first time by an eastern carrier when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to put into effect on less than the 30-day statutory notice, through rates from Washington to California and other Pacific Coast destinations.

The I. C. C. ruled that the emergency was not sufficient to justify suspension of the usual 30-day notice. The carrier must accordingly file tariffs with the commission under regular procedure, giving parties desiring to object adequate opportunity for making themselves heard.

The application was an outgrowth of the protest of southwestern carriers against the petition of the St. Louis-San Francisco's plan to decrease coach fares from 3.6 to 2 cents a mile in order to meet bus competition. Up to the present the tendency to fight back at the buses, which has brought a variety of cut-rate prices on the west coast, has not come into the eastern territory.

The B. & O. argued that since southwestern roads proposed to put through rates into effect Jan. 15, applying via Mississippi gateways and involving the lower passenger rates west of these points, it proposed to meet the competition situation at Washington by similar action. The Chesapeake & Ohio, it was said, intended to follow action of the B. & O., and the Pennsylvania had been notified.

The anti-bus fight of the carriers would only indirectly affect the B. & O.'s proposal, but it is regarded here as a possible opening for the long expected retaliation of the eastern lines against motor transport competitors.

The Baltimore & Ohio application says: "Western lines have instituted reduced one-way fares, good for coach and tourist sleeping cars, from Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, effective Jan. 1, 1931, to June 30, 1931, and southwestern lines have signified their intention of using these fares for basing purposes in the construction of through routes and fares from this territory, which includes Washington, D. C.

"Therefore, it is the desire of your petitioner to meet these competitive conditions at Washington, D. C."

JOBS INCREASE IN RETAIL TRADE DURING MONTH

(Continued from Page 1)

grave in rural sections of Arkansas, but that in Arkansas and the other five states of his district industrial unemployment was being met satisfactorily.

A. F. of L. to Tell Hoover of Low-Wage Contracts

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP)—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here today, directed the sending of a protest to President Hoover against the action of heads of departments who have awarded contracts for government work to contractors who pay wages below the prevailing rates.

William Green, president of the federation, said "the names of a number of these contractors who are following this policy will be submitted to the President with a vigorous protest against their low-wage policy and their indefensible action in payment of low wages, which are known to be lower than the rates paid in private industry where government work is performed.

"It is the purpose of the executive council," he added, "to supplement this protest to the executive officials of the Government with a petition to Congress to enact legislation which will require all contractors who secure government contracts in the future to pay the prevailing rate of wages."

Free Classes for Idle Help Many in Hoboken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 15—Several hundred men and women are today enrolled in free classes for the unemployed, which the Christian Association of Hoboken and Associated Communities has organized here under the direction of Miss Alma S. Puhr, head of the industrial and employment department.

The organization of these free courses has been undertaken to keep up the morale of those who are out of work, both through employment of their faculties in pursuing the courses and through the friendly contact and personal counsel which the work makes possible.

Thus far, courses have been started in elementary English and arithmetic, stenography and filing, shop practices for foremen, business English, domestic training, business machine instruction, bookkeeping and a class in the use of the slide rule for accountants and engineers. The expense of running these courses has been kept at a minimum, for all teachers have volunteered their services in the interests of the emergency.

Copyright Measure Delayed in Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Passage of the Vestal book copyright bill through the Senate, struck an unexpected snag today due to the haste of its proponents in seeking to get it onto the floor for a vote without permitting hearings in the Patent Committee.

Immediately on its receipt from the House which passed it by a large majority yesterday, it was reported to the Senate by the Patent Committee in accordance with a vote already taken, to report it favorably as soon as received.

Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, objected to the action of the committee and required that it be left on the Speaker's table. Mr. Dill said that he would insist on hearings being held and would not permit its return to the Patent Committee unless assured that all wishing to be heard on the matter would have a full opportunity to express their opinions.

He added, however, that he was not opposed to the bill in general and would probably favor its passage by the Senate at as early a date as possible if he were given time to consider it more carefully.

The Senate committee reported out the bill with an amendment changing from July 1 to June 1, the date on which the bill would go into effect if passed at the present session of Congress.

SALVATION ARMY SERVES 65,260 MEALS

Nearly 1000 meals a day, a total of 65,260 free meals, have been served to the unemployed by the Salvation Army since Nov. 6 at the emergency food kitchen at the People's Palace, Washington and East Brookline Streets, Col. Joseph Atkinson announced at the Boston headquarters, Jan. 14.

The emergency kitchen was established Nov. 6 because of the continued unemployment and the approach of cold weather. Beef stew, baked beans, pea soup, doughnuts and hot drinks comprise the main items of diet. According to Colonel Atkinson, no provision has been made for such an emergency and there is an added strain on the Army's resources. Women and children and destitute families are being helped by the relief department, Colonel Atkinson said.

FORD OFFICIAL FINDS BUSINESS IS BETTER

Business changed for the better in the last two months and prospects for the future appear bright, according to C. A. Essinger, New England manager of the Ford Motor Company, who addressed the members of the Rotary Club of Boston at their weekly luncheon, in Boston, Jan. 14.

He declared that the Ford Motor Company in 1931 intends to spend $63,000,000 in a building program. The depression, Mr. Essinger said, has given the automotive industry something to think about and time to look over business policies. He stated that to reach prosperity the United States must develop its foreign relations. He pointed out that the automobile industry was doing much in this direction.

MAINE LOBBYISTS REGISTER

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15 (AP)—Legislative counselors and agents, better known as "lobbyists," representing 11 organizations, have registered with the Secretary of State for the present legislative session. Organizations represented included the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, Quebec Extension Railroad Company, and the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Slow Down There, Violet!

Wide World

Violet, First Steam-Driven, Oil-Burning Automobile Built in America. It Was Exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. It is Here Shown, Being Piloted by Ralph De Palma, Race Driver, at the Amazing Speed of Eight Miles an Hour, About Luna Park in Los Angeles.

The Mirror of Motordom

Automobile shows indicate that busy days are ahead for the motorists if they expect to keep up with the trend of modern developments.

With free wheeling, the automatic clutch, Diesel engines, air injection engines, 16-cylinder engines, front-wheel drives, and miniature cars, the romance of the automobile lures the imagination into uncharted channels.

Five cars, the Hupmobile, Pierce-Arrow, Auburn, Studebaker and Lincoln, are equipped with the free wheeling device. The latest development in this field is the announcement of the corporation formed by Studebaker and Borg-Warner to control free wheeling patents. It will be known as the Free Wheeling Patents Corporation with headquarters at South Bend, Ind. The corporation claimed that free wheeling is the most forward advancement in the motor industry since installation of the self-starter.

The automatic clutch, which automatically shifts when the car reaches a certain speed, into second and third and back again, is the invention of Wade Morton, former racer and Cord Company official. It may be thrown out of action or used continuously as suits the driver.

Cadillac and Marmon are the only 16-cylinder cars, but reports have it that one or two more makes will expand to 16 cylinders before the year is over.

The Cord still stands as the only front wheel drive machine in the United States. The slowness of manufacturers in accepting this development is surprising to many motorists, yet it seems almost certain that 1931 will see advancement in this direction. Incidentally, the Franklin remains the only car to have air-cooled engines in the automobile field, despite the fact that aviation uses them almost exclusively.

* * *

More should be said of the air injection engine invented by Alfred Schwarz of Jersey City which if it survives road tests of the next few weeks may offer a basis for future experimentation in improving combustion.

The invention is to be tried out on three standard makes of cars soon. Tested on a Ford recently it was said to have developed 38.8 horsepower at quarter throttle, against 21 horsepower without the air injection attachment.

The theory is that air injection into the combustion chamber in specific quantities will result in the explosion of all the fuel gases on the power stroke. This eliminates the waste fuels escaping through the exhaust. Like Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison's moto-vita, it tends thus to eliminate the carbon monoxide hazard.

Mr. Schwarz claims to have proved to the satisfaction of several manufacturers that his engine will show a firing efficiency of 85 per cent at full throttle, to 500 per cent at idling speed over present-day gas engines.

* * *

Silent electric railways! Detroit is to have them. Rubber tires? No. Simply the elimination of gear noise which is said to comprise 50 per cent of the racket made by trolley cars. This is quite a shock to some who naturally surmised that practically all of the noise came from the rumble of steel wheels against steel tracks.

Twenty cars ordered by the Detroit Street Railway will soon be put into operation equipped with the "worm-driven" truck which makes the noise elimination possible. These trucks are 3400 pounds lighter than the average. They are no longer mounted on the axle but are carried above the springs. This reduction of "unsprung" weight is said to make the car "light on its feet." The gears can be immersed in lubricants without leakage just as in the "worm-driven" automobile.

* * *

Salt, the housewife's necessity, is gaining prestige as an automobile accessory.

Equipped with a bag of salt, many motorists have faced the icy blasts of winter with greater courage. It is the same fine, smooth-running salt used on the tables.

If the driveway is slippery and the car won't grip, a handful of salt under each wheel has solved the problem. If the snow or sleet stops the action of the windshield wiper, a handful of salt rubbed vigorously over the windshield has proved an efficient cleanser. Incidentally, the shield will remain clear for some miles thereafter.

* * *

The executive committee of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety has decided to urge the 44 state legislatures meeting early this year to adopt a uniform code of automobile traffic regulations and uniform driver's license laws. Unfamiliarity with traffic rules and the incompetent operator who "gets by with driving" in states where no license or examination are required, are both highway problems against which safety commissions are militating everywhere.

* * *

The De Vaux Six which appears on the market this year for the first time is a product of the De Vaux-Hall Motors Corporation of Oakland, Calif. The company wishes to calm its prospective buyers in the East who anticipate heavy freight charges with the assurance that it will also manufacture at Grand Rapids, Mich. In fact, this plant will put out 300 cars a day, to the western output of 200. The car will sell for from $545 to $695. Norman De Vaux, president, made his début in the vehicular world, it is said, when he made the first transcontinental trip on a bicycle.

* * *

More than 1000 employees of the Cadillac Motor Car Company recently received awards for continuous service for five and 10 years respectively. Gold watch charms, rings and wrist watches were proffered. Of the 6500 Cadillac employees, 3253 have been with the company five years or more, 1322 ten years or more, 470 fifteen years or more, 165 twenty years or more and three have been there over 30 years.

* * *

J. H. Johnson, president of the Boston Hupmobile Co., Inc., has sold his interest in the business and also in the building recently erected at 1053 Commonwealth Avenue. The Hupp Motor Car Corporation of Detroit purchased Mr. Johnson's interests. It is the intention of the purchasers to operate permanently a branch in New England. Mr. Johnson opened the first Buick branch in Boston in 1908. He organized the Boston Hupmobile Company, in 1928.

INDIA'S FEDERAL STRUCTURE RISES ABOVE FOUNDATION

(Continued from Page 1)

trol over Indian finances for its own purpose, but only to preserve the credit and stability of India in the interests of the people of that country.

Anxiety is meanwhile felt in Indian circles regarding the question of what is to happen to political prisoners in India if the proposed constitution is adopted. This has not yet been dealt with formally but it is expected to be among the points touched upon by the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in a statement on British policy he is to make before the conference separates as it is now at liberty to do on Jan. 19.

The conference reached its penultimate stage when the full session commenced to consider this report and others submitted by the subcommittees on franchise, defense, services, Sind, and the northwest frontier.

The main feature of the discussion was the friendly atmosphere of enthusiasm in which it was conducted and the confidence expressed by speaker after speaker that India's feet are being set upon the road of real progress and contentment.

Proceedings were opened by Baron Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, who, in presenting the scheme which has been evolved for a federal government of India, resting upon the Indians themselves, described it as a tree that will grow and develop.

"Six weeks ago," he said, "a seed was sown here by the Prime Minister. On the federal structure subcommittee we have watched and tended its development and now a small plant, has appeared above the surface. Do not trample on it. Give it a chance.

"Take it back to India and transplant it in kindly Indian soil. Continue to watch it and to tend its development. At times it will want training. At times it will want pruning but as to its future I have no misgivings. India will see it grow into a great tree under whose spreading and protecting branches her sons and daughters will find that rest and that shelter which they so sorely need. It is this that will bring you peace at last."

Princes Equally Hopeful

The Maharaja of Bhopal, speaking for the princes, was equally hopeful. Referring to the federal scheme which has been evolved, the Maharaja said: "If the British India representatives had not suggested to us the federal idea, we would have suggested it to them, for we were and are convinced that only through federation can we all, British Indian provinces and Indian states alike, contribute our quota to the prosperity, well-being, and glory of our beloved motherland."

Maulvi A. K. Fazl-Ul-Haq afterward read a declaration authorised by the Moslem delegates, jointly declaring Muhammadan adherence to the Constitution that is proposed, subject only to one condition, namely, that the position of the Moslem community will be effectively safeguarded in it.

Col. K. N. Haksar, member of the Gwalior Council of Regency, said he judged the proposed constitution by two tests: "How far does it vest in sons of India responsibility to govern their own country and make them masters in their own house? How far does it provide essential safeguards to insure safety and good government in India, by stable administration?" He concluded amid cheers: "I venture to state it as my considered judgment that the constitution sketched satisfies all these conditions."

Bhaskarrao Jadhav, speaking for the non-Brahmins, was also favorably impressed by the scheme. He held it would be judged by the extent to which in making India free it also safeguarded rights of all minority communities including his own, and about this he expressed himself content. The Maharaja of Kashmir also expressed approval.

Minority Offer Discussed

The minorities subcommittee with Mr. MacDonald in the chair, discussed for four hours last evening the offer made by Sir Muhammad Shafi for ending the long-standing Hindu-Moslem dispute, but the delegates separated without reaching agreement.

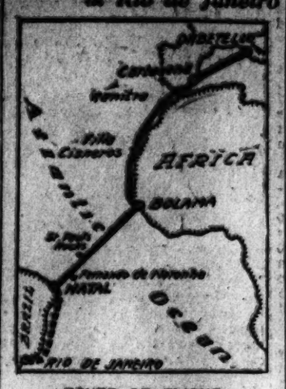
The controversy concerns the question of representation of these two important Indian communities in the legislative councils under the new constitution. Sir Muhammad's proposals were made on behalf of the Moslem representatives.

The chief point still in dispute concerns the Sikh representation in the Punjab. Hindu and Moslem spokesmen both consented to a compromise which would have given the Muhammadans 49 per cent of the communal seats in this province compared to 51 they have hitherto demanded, leaving 51 to be divided in proportion of 28 to the Hindus and 23 to the Sikhs.

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sikh representative, however, had no authority to abate the demand for his community below 24, a figure already reduced from the 30 originally claimed.

So far as the Punjab is concerned, therefore, the question of only one seat now stands in the way of settlement. In regard to Bengal, the remaining province where a dispute has occurred, there are still some reservations on the part of the Hindus. Approach to settlement upon the whole, however, has been so considerable that prospects of the elimination of the troublesome factor of conflicting Hindu-Moslem claims to representation are now regarded as bright.

Italian Air Fleet at Rio de Janeiro



ROUTE OF FLIGHT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Gen. Italo Balbo's transatlantic air fleet landed in Botafogo Bay at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon (1:30 p. m., E. S. T.), completing a flight of 6194 miles from Orbetello, Italy.

AMERICANS VIEW STATE OF INDIA AT FIRST HAND

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—While severe criticism has recently been leveled by the press in Great Britain against ill-informed American opinion on the Indian situation, it is revealed here that many Americans are studying conditions in India at first hand and are particularly concerned in guaranteeing that their impressions have authenticity and fairness.

Numerous Americans, men and women, have visited the country in recent weeks, notwithstanding its unsettled condition, and several have delved into the most authoritative sources in their quests for information.

Leaders of the All-India National Congress and other political groups report extraordinary interest being evinced by Americans in the current political situation, and even members of the Viceroy's Council, the supreme governmental group in the country, have given time and attention to these visitors, so that the best possible information may be placed at their disposal.

Notable among such visitors to Delhi and other parts of India has been Prof. F. B. Sayre of Harvard University and son-in-law of the late President Woodrow Wilson. Until lately Professor Sayre was foreign adviser to the Siamese Government, and prior to returning to the United States he is making a tour of India with a view to studying political conditions.

In an interview at Lucknow, Professor Sayre said that Americans had every sympathy with Indian national aspirations, although there are difficulties in the way of India's immediate attainment of legitimate demands.

Only by forgetting the past and working for mutual understanding and a policy of give and take, will it be possible, he says, for India and Britain to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

In Professor Sayre's opinion, India should get its freedom through its own efforts, and there was no benefit to be derived from throwing the blame and responsibility on others.

Professor Sayre contends that substantial work remains to be done by Indians in the field of mass education, in agriculture, and in the removal of social obstacles. His impression was that too much energy was being frittered away by students indulging in politics and political demonstrations.

The sincerity of Lord Irwin in his desire to do the best he could for India, and the largeness of the viewpoint held by high British officials in the country, have greatly impressed Professor Sayre. He maintains that it will be a tragedy if Indians doubt the sincerity of Britain. In his belief the main difficulties lie in misunderstandings between the rulers and the ruled, and neither side must lose faith in the other.

He expressed satisfaction at the sincere and sympathetic attitude of high officials toward the Indian aspiration to dominion status. He viewed with apprehension the idea of independence, as it would prove detrimental to the interests of India, in his opinion.

DEBATE ON ALIEN APPORTIONMENT OPENS IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

their constituents if they were all to be present and vote in the legislative assembly. This meant, Mr. Hoch said, that apportionment should be according to suffrage.

Mr. Beck sought to refute Mr. Hoch by arguing that the framers of the Constitution did not consider suffrage as the basis for representation in Congress, but, on the contrary, intended property and wealth to be the basis. This point was the heart of the compromise between small states and large states, without which there would have been no Constitution at all, he argued.

"If you deny alien representation," he declared, "you not only strike down the intention of the fathers, but it would also be false to the conception of liberty to deny to the man who obeys our laws, who contributes to our wealth, who could be forced to serve in our armies if Congress chose his representation. It would strike out one of the fundamental decencies of any liberty."

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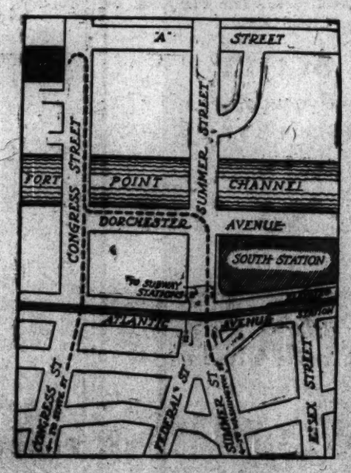

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SPEED CAUSES NEW PROBLEMS IN ROAD MAKING

Highway Association Studies Safety Factor at Annual Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15—New problems in highway engineering caused by recent increases in speed and amount of automotive traffic occupied the attention of the American Roadbuilders' Association on the third day of its annual convention here yesterday.

How to obtain speed with safety was the one theme with which each of the many specialized committees dealt. The committee which studied grade crossings reported that their elimination in urban areas in many instances is an economic necessity, the losses due to congestion being great.

Justifiable expenditures may be accurately determined by means of existing methods of traffic analysis, the committee stated in the report presented by its chairman, R. H. Baker, Tennessee State Highway Commissioner of Nashville.

As to both railroad and highway grade separation structures, the committee recommended that more consideration be given to placing designs. Characterizing the types of structures which have been built as, in many cases devoid of any architectural merit, the report urged that future constructions be designed to harmonize with surroundings, the desired results usually costing little more.

Proper supervision would decrease the number of new railroad grade crossings, the committee said. Its opinion was that "railroad grade crossings should exist only when there is no other economic solution feasible." It urged that authority to build new crosings should be restricted to state public utility commissions.

Looking into the future is a leading function of the highway planner, the committee on highway widening and reconstruction reported, explaining that since motorists of the future will drive faster than at present, highway widening programs should be adopted on a widespread scale.

Among the recommendations in connection with road widening were those for minimum width of 80 feet for ultimate right of way lines established by states, and a width of 20 feet with five-foot parking shoulders for all two-lane highways handling 100 vehicles hourly. Such roads should be widened to four lane width, 900 feet, before reaching an intersection, it was urged.

The trend of road building on the trails of American pioneers was graphically shown in a survey of highway expenditures. With road systems approaching completion in the eastern states, it was stated that highway expenditures last year, while increasing throughout the nation, reached their peak in middle western states, most of which had the largest construction programs in their history.

This was strikingly brought out by the fact that 55 per cent of the estimated state and county highway expenditures in the nation lay in states within a 500-mile radius of St. Louis. Approximately $838,000,000 was spent in this area while about $713,000,000 was spent outside of it.

EXILES TELL OF RUSSIAN LABOR CAMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

however, was a camp found in which the labor is free in the sense this word is generally understood.

The usual practice in these lumber camps is to set a certain task which has to be completed within a certain specified period—generally 12 hours. Failure involves either extra work until the job is done or means being placed on a lower scale of rations.

All accounts agreed that if a man were strong enough to get the higher ration scale and the various allowances granted for completing his quota of work, he could get enough to eat, though the quality of the food is incredibly bad. But if he were not physically robust or happened to fall ill, he must inevitably starve. The men interviewed were all strong, husky individuals.

The various camps have a local currency which appears to consist mainly, if not solely, of orders for so many rubles' worth of goods on the camp canteen. These are doled out sparsely to the men who complete their allotted tasks. Such accommodation as exists in the camps is generally constructed by the inmates themselves in their spare time and is consequently primitive in the extreme.

It is obvious, therefore, that the cost of production to the Soviet Government is practically confined to wear and tear of machinery plus actual cost of rations, which are requisitioned from the producer at a price fixed by the state.

These rations are stated to consist almost invariably of soup made from spoiled fish and a limited quantity of low grade black bread. Practically the only additional charge of the Soviet Government is that of transport from Russia to the foreign market.

The past few years have seen a steady growth in Russian lumber exports. Great Britain, for example, took 500,000 standards in 1929, 495,000 in 1930 and the softwood importers have contracted to buy between 600,000 and 650,000 standards of Russian timber in 1931 (about one-third to one-half of the total British imports) at a price which, naturally, none of Russia's competitors can come near without incurring a loss.

Similarly, a contract has recently been announced by which Egypt agrees to buy its 1931 supplies from Russia at a cost in round figures of $20,000,000, and Russia is also making considerable headway in other markets.

Act of 1897 Applies

The result is that increasing pressure is being brought to bear on the governments of the consuming countries to ban the import of timber produced under the conditions at present prevailing in Russia so as to protect the standard of living in countries where the labor is free.

Thus Sir Edward Hilton Young has petitioned the British Government to put into operation the Foreign Made Prisons Goods Act of 1897, and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Washington is urging a similar course on President Hoover by means of the tariff law, or, if this does not cover the situation, by fresh legislation.

Little doubt is felt here that if these two governments were to take action, the Soviet Government would be in a quandary, for even today it has the greatest difficulty in accumulating the necessary supplies of foreign currency to balance its liabilities in respect of machinery purchased for carrying out the Five-Year Plan.

If it were to find itself unable to sell its timber in these two great markets, the chances of an early default on its numerous purchases would be very considerable.

Canadian Wheat Not to Be Dumped

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—John L. MacFarland of Calgary, Alta., who has just been appointed general manager of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool, in an effort to pull the organization out of the crisis into which it has been plunged by the unprecedentedly low price of wheat, issued a statement in Winnipeg as to the policy he will follow.

No dumping of wheat on the world markets is to take place, Mr. MacFarland said. The crop will be marketed in an orderly way, and full use will be made of all available facilities. Mr. MacFarland sees optimistic elements in the situation, serious as it is.

International control of prices as a solution to present conditions is not favored by Mr. MacFarland. The only permanent solution, in his opinion, is a proportionate reduction of wheat acreage by all wheat producing countries. He cited figures to show that present depressed prices are due in large measure to the reentry of Russia as a producer of wheat for the world market. Under the leadership of Russian selling, prices declined to their present low levels, which are below cost of production.

Mr. MacFarland is one of the best-known men in the grain trade of Canada. He was offered the position he has just accepted when the Central Selling Agency was organized originally, but refused to leave his own company.

UKRAINIAN CASE AGAINST POLAND TO FACE LEAGUE

Brutal Tactics Charged in Eastern Galicia—Warsaw Lays Unrest to 'Reds'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A detailed account of the Ukrainian case against the Poles in regard to the brutal methods alleged to have been employed during the "pacification" of Eastern Galicia in October, 1930, has now been drawn up by Miss Mary Sheepshanks and an Austrian collaborator.

Their investigation was carried on in behalf of the Women's International League by whom it will be brought to the attention of the members of the League Council at its next meeting commencing Jan. 19.

Miss Sheepshanks asserts that between 500 and 800 villages were subjected to treatment which can only be compared "to the previous atrocities carried out in the early nineteenth century by the Bashi-bazouks in the old Turkish territories."

Punishments were inflicted not merely for no crime but "without trial and wholesale on an entire population," she declares, and she says these things were done "by command of the Government and were carried out strictly according to plan, and were not merely the excesses of subordinates." Serious damage, Miss Sheepshanks declares, was also deliberately

Poles Defend Action

As Miss Sheepshanks has confined her statement entirely to the Ukrainian side of the case, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked the Polish authorities to give their viewpoint and a number of statistics have been supplied by them showing that in August and September, 1930, acts of violence and arson committed against Polish citizens in certain parts of Eastern Galicia increased to an alarming extent. Consequently in October the Polish Government deemed it advisable to draft not only extra police but a regiment of Polish cavalry into the affected districts.

An extensive house-to-house search was undertaken, it is stated, in the course of which about 170 rifles, 180 revolvers, 20 bombs, a quantity of ammunition as well as dynamite (fuses and 125 wire cutters (used for destroying telegraph and telephone communication) were discovered, sometimes in houses but also in schools, cooperative stores, and even churches.

The official statistics estimate that during the suppression of the trouble, a total of 870 persons were detained, of whom 339 were released after examination. Of the remainder, the courts remanded 230 on bail. Thus 101 were left in jail and of these 42 pleaded guilty.

Three Counties Affected

Sixty-four individuals were imprisoned for specific acts of sabotage before the campaign of suppression was started. The trouble all along was confined to three counties—Lwow, Tarnopol, and Stanislawow—the rest of the Ukrainian population having remained quite peaceful, it is reported.

Among those arrested by the Poles were 124 university students of ages varying from 18 to 23, 136 schoolboys of 13 to 18 years, and 13 priests. The majority of the remainder were peasants.

The Poles place the blame for the unrest on Ukrainian agitators living abroad, chiefly in Berlin, and on Communist propaganda and money from Moscow, and they point out that in the Province of Volhynia where there are also large numbers of Ukrainians, the two races are on excellent terms.

It is admitted on the Polish side that some of those who took part in the suppression of the outbreak exceeded their instructions and about 100 have been placed under arrest and are now awaiting trial on various charges.

At the same time, the Poles insist that in the interests of law and order they were bound to take stern measures to protect life and property. It should be added that a responsible English observer who was specially sent to Eastern Galicia to investigate the allegations came to the conclusion that it was the Ukrainians who started the trouble.

LORD'S DAY OFFICIAL NAMED

TORONTO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Appointment of the Rev. George B. MacDonald of Needham, Mass., as field secretary for the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada in the Maritime Provinces was announced today.

Dickens, Kipling, Stevenson Top List at Sale of Modern First Editions

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—Dickens, Kipling and Stevenson items topped values at the dispersal sale of the library of an anonymous New York collector at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries here on Jan. 7. The collection was important chiefly for its modern first editions. Two hundred and twenty items brought $30,791.

The highest price was paid for a set of the 10 variant issues of Dickens's Christmas books, (London, 1843-8), which sold to Maurice Inman for $1300. Next in value was Kipling's "Departmental Ditties and Other Verses" (Lahore, 1886), in the original wrappers, bought by James F. Drake for $875.

The collection was rich in Barrie items, although the prices were relatively insignificant, the best value being "Scotland's Lament" (London, 1895)—a four-leaf pamphlet, of which only 12 copies were printed—which went to the Brick Row Book Shop for $340. Blackmoor's "Lorna Doone" (London, 1869) sold for $325 to Drake. Kipling's "Jungle Books" (London, 1894-5) fetched $310, and his "Letters of Marque" (Allahabad, 1891), $290.

One of the choicest items at the sale was Stevenson's "The Pentland Rising," (Edinburgh, 1866)—a pamphlet which has the distinction of being the author's first book. It brought $800 from Drake. The same dealer paid $800 for the Stevenson woodcuts, "The Graver and the Pen," $600 for "New Arabian Nights" (London, 1882), and $625 for "Treasure Island" (London, 1883). "A Child's Garden of Verses" (London, 1885), autographed, brought $435.

FEDERAL GAS FIELD PUT ON UNIT BASIS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, approved yesterday an agreement placing the Little Buffalo Basin gas field in Wyoming on the unit plan of operation, the first oil or gas field on government land to be put on that basis.

The Little Buffalo field, which is in Park and Hot Springs Counties, Wyoming, covers approximately 4800 acres. The area is estimated to contain approximately 100,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

CANADA MAY HAVE ESTONIAN GROUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba may be the first territory in North America to import, as an addition to its family of birds, the giant grouse, the largest member of the grouse family. That this bird be brought to the Province is a recommendation made to the provincial government by the Manitoba game commission.

The birds are found in Estonia, where the climate is somewhat similar to that of Manitoba. There are supposed to be none of these birds anywhere on the continent.

The government proposes to bring 100 pairs of Hungarian partridges from Alberta in January, and more later, to the total number of 300 pairs. The birds will be looked after by farmers until they accustom themselves to their new surroundings.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARVARD LEADS HOCKEY FIELD

Has Made Best Showing in Amateur Ranks This Winter

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—While a surprisingly large number of club hockey teams have been battling for recognition in the competition sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union for the development of a team to represent the United States in the 1932 winter Olympic Games, the college sextets, led by Harvard, have stolen most of the honors for the first half of the season.

In the East, the stronghold of college and club hockey, the big college teams have had things all their own way against the club teams with defeats coming as very rare events. The only club victory of importance recorded so far was last night's 1-to-0 triumph of the Boston Hockey Club over Yale. The Bostonians, recently selected as America's representative in the International championships in Poland, had been beaten by the Elis earlier in the season.

Yale, despite this victory and a triumph over the strong Boston University club team, must be rated second to Harvard on the basis of results so far. Led by W. Barry Wood Jr. '32, S. L. Batchelder '31, and Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, and with a fine goalie in Harwood Ellis '31, Harvard has completely outclassed all opposition, turning in nine successive victories. The Crimson also has piled up a total of 54 goals to seven by its opponents.

Yale and Princeton appear to be Harvard's leading college rivals although neither can boast a clean slate.

In the Midwest, four college teams are making about equal bids for recognition. Michigan, Wisconsin, Marquette and Minnesota have been battling among themselves. The only comparisons of western strength with eastern have come in Harvard's 7-to-0 triumph over Michigan and in the eastern tour of St. Mary's of Winona, Minn., which defeated several strong club teams, but lost to Yale by 3 to 1.

MRS. MOODY UNDECIDED

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, women's tennis champion, would like to enter the Wimbledon tournament again this year, but "nothing has been decided about it," she said yesterday. Commenting on a report from London that she would play, Mrs. Moody said she was keeping in trim by practice, but the tournament was so far away she had not made a decision, although she said she hoped to enter at "it is such a fine place to play."

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 52, Princeton 15.

Lively Ball Sending Major League Pitching Down Hill

Batters Are Getting More of an Advantage Each Year, While the Hard-Working Boxmen Are Being Humbled, Official Records Reveal

It was said at the close of the 1930 baseball campaign that the caliber of major-league pitching had taken a step forward. At the time it was said, one was willing to take it as a fact and think that such a statement was true. Several young pitchers sprang up here and there on different teams and the art of pitching seemed as if it had improved over the 1929 season. But official averages show that this was not so.

At the end of the 1929 season official figures revealed that Tom Zachary, then with the New York Yankees and at present with the Boston Braves, was the leading pitcher in the American League with an earned run average of 2.47 runs per nine-inning game. Two other pitchers, Bob Grove and Ed Rommel, of the Philadelphia Athletics, were close behind the New York veteran left-hander with averages under the three-run mark.

One glance at the officials records issued at the conclusion of the 1930 season show that the pitchers are not doing as well as they did the previous year. This time Bob Grove took Zachary's place at the top of the list with an earned run average of an even 3.00. There wasn't a regular working pitcher who could hold the opposition to less than three runs a nine-inning game. Grove did, however, do something in the way of an outstanding feat by winning 28 ball games while losing only 5. Twenty-eight games are a lot to win and the tall left-hander deserves much credit; but this pitching performance alone cannot back up the statement that says the standard of pitching has taken a step for the better.

Several Were Outstanding

There are several other pitchers who did fine work during 1930. Wesley Ferrell of Cleveland, Walter Stewart of St. Louis, Ted Lyons of Chicago and George Earnshaw of the Athletics, all in the American League, established themselves as leading pitchers in the game. In the National League there were also boxmen equally outstanding. Perhaps the best were Dazzy Vance of Brooklyn, Bill Walker and Carl Hubbell of New York and Pat Malone of Chicago.

Why is pitching on the down grade? There seems only one answer—the lively ball and the frequent insertion of new balls. The pitchers of some years back naturally made better records for themselves than the pitchers of today, because they had more of an advantage and the batter had less.

The feat of winning 30 games in one season during the regular scheduled games seems to be extinct. Unless a pitcher is given all of what is termed the "breaks" and put in as a relief man when everything is in his favor for a victory, he must work in an unusually large number of games to come even near the 30-game class. A good steady worker who starts when his turn comes around, considering how hard he must work for each victory, has a very slim chance of winning many more than 20 games—no matter how good he may be—while the lively ball is still being thrown up to the batters.

When Grove won 28 games last season he did remarkably well. In fact, when the World Series contests are also included in his victory column, he won an even 30 games, defeating the Cardinals twice in the battle for championship honors. Also the fact that he likewise led the league with the lowest earned-run average is more proof that he is one of the best pitchers, if not the best, to enter a box in years. He has a fine fast ball and a fine ball club behind him while he is out in the box working for victory, and he has an even chance of reaching the high mark of 30 games next year. The same holds true in the case of Earnshaw. Ferrell with Cleveland has a good supply of batting power behind him and may get into that class. Of course the leading National League pitchers are included also.

Going back over the records it is found that only five pitchers have been successful in winning 30 games or more during one season since 1910. These men are Jack Coombs of the Athletics, Joe Wood of the Red Sox, Walter Johnson of the Senators, Grover Cleveland Alexander of the Phillies and James C. Bagby of the Indians. One notable point about these men is that they were all right-handers.

Coombs Won 31 Games

Jack Coombs is the first on this list for he won 31 games and lost 9 under the management of Connie Mack back in 1910. Joe Wood has the most remarkable record and one that is a record. In 1912 with the Red Sox, Wood won 34 games and lost only 5, for a percentage of .872. This is the highest percentage of victory made by any pitcher since 1900 and is truly worthy of much praise.

The season of 1912 did not see only one pitcher win 30 games, however. Walter Johnson, now manager of the team he was then pitching for, the Senators, won 32 games and lost 12. The following season found the big right-hander at his best, still with the Washington club, when he won 36 games and lost only 7. That year he pitched the Senators to second place in the American League standing and enabled his club to press the Athletics for the leadership and the pennant.

Then came two years when Pete Alexander was the leader among the boxmen. In 1915, with the Phillies, he won 31 games and lost 10. Two years later, 1917, he won 30 games and lost 13 with the same club. Then, in 1920, Bagby of the Indians won 31 contests and lost 12. Just there a line seems to have been drawn, and not since that year has a pitcher been able to reach the 30-game mark. Going back once more, this time beyond 1910, it is found that Christy Mathewson won the most major league victories in one season, when he won 37 games for the Giants in 1908. But why should these records and noteworthy performances cease?

The cause is undoubtedly due primarily to the lively ball. The companies that manufacture the baseball claim that the ball is not any livelier than it was before 1920. But if that is correct, what is the matter with the pitchers? Men like Grove, Ferrell, Earnshaw, Vance, Walker, Malone and others are unquestionably great pitchers, and could do much better than they are doing now if given a little more of an advantage. Ten years is a long time, and during that period much has favored the batter and little the pitcher. This indicates that as the years go by, the batting will be getting stronger while the pitching will be going down hill rapidly.

Batting Increasing

Turning again to the official records, it is found that there is a very noticeable increase in batting from 1929 to 1930. American League figures reveal that the Detroit club led the circuit with an average of .299 in 1929, one point under the .300 mark. Figures of 1930, however, show that no fewer than three teams batted for more than .300. The Yankees led with a mark of .309, the Indians were second with .304 and Washington was third with .302. The Athletics, who won the world championship, batted for .294. These figures help to prove only one point, and that is that the batting is increasing in leaps and bounds.

Perhaps someone will say "Why not give the credit to the batters?" The batters should be given credit where credit is due, but they certainly have everything in their favor. And when they have all the "breaks" their way, why should they be given more credit than the pitchers?

Of course, if the ball were changed back to its original form, the game would be changed considerably. Perhaps the fans would not stand for that. During the last two years all attendance records have been shattered in the major leagues, which speaks well for the game. The fans certainly like to see a home run go sailing over the fence or into the bleachers. That is certain because of the attendance; but if the home runs were not quite so common as they are now, wouldn't the followers of the game enjoy seeing them much more when a player did come through?

Perhaps if the ball could be brought to a stage where neither the pitcher nor the batter were given an advantage, the game would be even more interesting. Any contest is more interesting when everyone involved has an equal chance of upholding his side of the affair. As far as batting records are concerned, the record books might just as well start all over again. Why not give the pitcher a "break"? He deserves it.

ARSENAL CLUB IN THE FOURTH ROUND

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 15—The big news in soccer football is that the Arsenal Club, holder of the English Football Association Challenge Cup, safely entered round four in this season's competition for that world famous trophy by eliminating Aston Villa yesterday in a replayed third round match. Arsenal's opponent in the next stage, Jan. 24, will be Chelsea, another London side, and their engagement is the outstanding feature of the draw for the fourth round, which still appears a somewhat vague affair, owing to the fact that four of yesterday's cup games failed to produce a decisive result.

The score in Arsenal's favor before a record mid-week crowd of nearly 27,000 at the Villa Park was 3 to 1, and it cannot be said that this conveys an accurate impression of the way the exchanges went. The home team did most of the pressing in the first half, yet were one goal down at the interval, and in the second period the Arsenal paid careful attention to defense, scoring twice in sudden "breakaways." Joseph Hulme had a great day, and was concerned in each goal. He put the first in the net himself, gave a perfect pass, which enabled D. B. N. Jack to obtain the second by heading the ball past the goalkeeper, and he notched the third point with a kick from wing that appeared to be meant as a pass for his team mates in the middle of the forward line. The Villa goalkeeper caught the ball, but dropped it—in the goal.

A remarkable fact in connection with yesterday's eight cup matches is not a single home team managed to win. Middlesbrough and Bradford City, meeting in the third round for the first time because they were not able to play Saturday owing to the bad condition of the ground, shared two goals and so did Reading with Crystal Palace and Charlton Athletic with West Bromwich Albion, while Manchester United and Stoke City didn't score at all. All these undecided games have to be replayed Monday.

Brentford, southern section of the third division beat Cardiff City, second division, by the odd goal in three; Bury, division two, was successful against Torquay United, southern section of the third division, by a similar score. Of the teams which came through Arsenal, as mentioned, will oppose Chelsea; Brentford meets Portsmouth; Sheffield United opposes Notts County; Bury entertains Exeter City.

PLA-MORS DEFEAT DULUTH HORNETS

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	2	9	51	40	24
Tulsa	11	1	5	59	35	22
Minneapolis	9	1	9	30	37	18
Duluth	9	1	7	34	31	18
Kansas City	9	1	7	31	22	18
Buffalo	5	2	8	23	32	10
St. Louis	2	0	12	19	49	4

RESULT JAN. 14

Kansas City 3, Duluth 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 15—A third-period rally, led by Mike Goodman, brought a thrilling victory to Kansas City over Duluth by a 3-to-1 score here last night. Overcoming the lone goal scored by Merrill at 18m. 45s. of the second period, Goodman slipped the puck away from a Duluth forward near the Hornet goal to rifle a shot past Turner at 9m. 48s. of the third. Five minutes later he converted Mitchell's pass into another score. McCormick clinched the game for the invading Pla-Mors with an unassisted goal near the end of the game.

The game was played at a furious pace throughout, with neither team holding an advantage until after Kansas City had tied. The Pla-Mors bore down on Turner in a series of attacks that could not be turned back.

KANSAS CITY		DULUTH
Ranger, Goodman, McCormick	lw	rw, Forslund, Gibson
Mitchell, Campbell	c	c, Leswick, Scott
Dunfield, Healey, Halderson	rw	lw, Merrill, Green
McLeod	ld	rd, Davis
Jamieson	rd	ld, Bergi, Langlois
Byrne	g	g, Turner

Score—Kansas City 3, Duluth 1. Goals—Goodman 2, McCormick, for Kansas City; Merrill, for Duluth. Assists—Mitchell, for Kansas City; Forslund, for Duluth. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 36, Virginia 21.
Brown 37, M. I. T. 24.
Carnegie Tech 37, Western Reserve 16.
Columbia 30, New York 28.
Conn Aggies 33, Tufts 30.
Davidson 37, Erskine 23.
Dennison 36, Miami 23.
Hampden Sidney 37, Virginia M. I. 22.
Kent State 36, Hiram 24.
Lafayette 37, Penn State 16.
Manhattan 36, C. C. N. Y. 30.
Millsaps 34, Louisiana T. 31.
Muskingum 39, Cincinnati 34.
N. Y. Aggies 36, Montclair T. 25.
Princeton 24, Lehigh 19.
Seton Hall 51, Newport N. T. S. 36.
Temple 33, Villanova 18.
Union 44, Williams 30.
W. & L. 40, Lenoir Rhyne 16.
W. Maryland 51, Blue Ridge 18.
West Point 31, Pennsylvania 28.

WHITE SOX RELEASE AUTRY

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Martin "Chick" Autry, member of the White Sox catching staff since 1929, has been released outright to the Atlanta club of the Southern Association. His release leaves the Sox with four catchers, Bennett, Tate, Moe Berg, Walter "Butch" Henline and Frank Grube.

Leaders Continue to Gain in Class A

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
New York A. C.	6	0	43	14	1.000
Columbia U. C.	7	1	48	8	.875
Princeton Club	6	2	38	18	.750
Crescent A. C.	5	3	36	20	.625
Harvard Club	3	5	30	26	.375
Yale Club	2	6	22	34	.250
Park Avenue S. C.	1	7	10	46	.125
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	8	8	48	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The four leaders continued to gain on the balance of the field as the second half of the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship got under way yesterday. New York Athletic Club disposed of Harvard Club, 6 to 1, Columbia University Club defeated Yale Club, 6 to 1, on the Yale Club courts, while Crescent Athletic Club and Princeton Club won from the tailend pair, mostly by default. The New Moon outfit won every match by default from Park Avenue Squash Club, while Princeton Club won five matches by default from Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, dividing the other two, to win at 6 to 1.

Rowland B. Haines, the Columbia Club leader, encountered his opponent in the early rounds of the Yale Club invitation tourney, L. H. Sonneborn, and was again close to defeat, the score being 15—18, 15—2, 15—9. E. J. McLaughlin was also forced to fight in his battle with John S. Davidson, the score being 15—10, 11—15, 15—8. The summary:

NEW YORK A. C. 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 15—3, 15—1.
Barnwell Elliott, New York, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—17, 15—9.
R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard, 15—6, 15—16.
E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated Henry Reeve, New York, 15—15, 15—17, 15—8.
F. M. Loughman, New York, won from O. C. Stanton, Harvard, by default.
J. C. Lyons, New York, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard, 15—9, 15—8.
J. E. Quincy Jr., New York, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard, 15—4, 15—7.

COLUMBIA U. C. 6, YALE CLUB 1

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 15—18, 15—2, 15—9.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia, 15—7, 15—3.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—10, 11—15, 15—8.
F. B. Hanson, Columbia, defeated David Dibbell, Yale, 15—16, 15—12.
R. H. Reuter, Columbia, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.
D. W. Haines, Columbia, defeated Yale Stevens, Yale, 15—5, 15—7.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated A. G. Lanier, Yale, 16—14, 15—11.

PRINCETON CLUB 6, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 1

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, defeated H. F. Cole, Fraternity, 17—16, 15—10.
S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, defeated N. H. Arenson, Princeton, 15—4, 13—15, 15—3.
Princeton Club winners by default—Edwin Muller, R. C. Bryson Jr., Walters Jr., H. B. Sutphen and C. H. Donner.
Fraternity Club losers by default—Milton Baron, W. B. Harvey, H. K. Baron, H. A. Fisher and S. R. Greene.

TIGER SWIMMERS WIN OPENING LEAGUE MEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 15—The Princeton University swimming team opened its Eastern Intercollegiate League season last night by defeating the College of the City of New York, 58 to 13. The Tigers won all first places in the meet for the second time this season and all except three second places.

The Princeton water polo team, handicapped by the loss of its regulars, was outclassed by C. C. N. Y., and defeated, 52 to 15. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by E. P. Scherer '32, Princeton; second, I. L. Lee Jr. '31, Princeton; third, John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y. Time—25.9s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by L. J. Gray Jr. '32, Princeton; second, John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y.; third, H. L. T. Koren '33, Princeton. Time—59.4s.

220 Yards—Won by W. A. Turner Jr. '31, Princeton; second, H. R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; third, Taylor, Princeton. Time—2m. 30.4s.

440 Yards—Won by J. W. Dayton Jr. '33, Princeton; second, H. A. Breed '33, Princeton; third, H. R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y. Time—5m. 37.9s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. W. Long '33, Princeton; second, Murray Gartner '31, C. C. N. Y.; third, H. A. Breed '33, Princeton. Time—1m. 52.4s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. J. Moles Jr. '31, Princeton; second, V. G. Manych '33, Princeton; third, Signell, C. C. N. Y. Time—3m. 38.3s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. F. Mountain '31, Princeton; second, H. K. Stokes '33, Princeton; third, Henry Schneer '32, C. C. N. Y. Winner's points—66.1.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Princeton (F. E. Sagendorph 3d '31, V. D. Miller Jr. '31, J. V. Perine Jr. '31, West); second, C. C. N. Y. (Louis Abelson '32, C. K. Mortimer '33, H. R. Kramer '33, John Nolan '33). Time—1m. 45.6s.

YALE SCHEDULES 26 GAMES ON DIAMOND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Yale University's 1931 baseball schedule was announced last night and includes 26 regular games with two additional play-off games in event of a tie with Harvard and Princeton.

The usual southern trip will be made by the Eli team this year and will include games with only two southern teams, Virginia and Virginia Military Institute. A third team on the trip will include Columbia at New York which will start the league season for Yale.

A Japanese baseball team from Hosei University, which will be on an American tour, will play one game with Yale at New Haven and will be one of the features of the schedule.

Ten league games this season with Yale include Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Princeton, both at home and away. The schedule:

April 2 and 3—Virginia at Charlottesville; 4 and 6—Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; 8—Columbia at New York; 11—Dartmouth; 15—Boston University; 18—Columbia; 23—Wesleyan at Middletown; 25—Pennsylvania; 28—Fordham.

May 2—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 8—Holy Cross; 9—Dartmouth at Hanover; 13—Colgate; 16—Cornell; 20—Syracuse; 23—Cornell at Ithaca; 26—Hosei; 27—Williams; 30—Princeton.

June 6—Providence College; 16—Brown; 12—Princeton at Princeton; 16—Harvard; 17—Harvard at Cambridge; 20—Princeton in case of tie, or Harvard in case of tie and no tie with Princeton; 23—Harvard in case of tie with both Harvard and Princeton.

HUGE PURSE FOR TRAPSHOOT

VANDALIA, O., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Grand American Handicap, feature event of the annual trapshooting tournament of the Amateur Trapshooting Association, to be held here the week of Aug. 24 to 29, will carry a guaranteed purse of $10,000 in gold, the executive committee announced yesterday. The preliminary handicap, second only to the big event, will carry a guaranteed purse of $4000 in gold. These cash awards will be in addition to the usual gold and silver trophies offered annually by the A. T. A.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players— No. 114

LEONARD CECIL GROSVENOR

Ottawa, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Ottawa Senators in the National Hockey League in 1927-28 season. He was born at Ottawa, Ont., Can., July 21, 1906. He shoots left-handed, is about 5ft. 9in. in height, weighs 175 pounds, and plays center. His record:

1926-27—Rideaus, Ottawa City League
1927-28—Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League
1928-30—Ottawa, N. H. L.-London, International League
1930-31—London, I. H. L.-Ottawa, National League

TENNIS MEETING CALLED FOR FEB. 14

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—The slate of officers nominated to handle the affairs of the United States Lawn Tennis Association for the coming year was made public yesterday in connection with the call for the fiftieth or golden jubilee meeting of the organization here Feb. 14.

The list is headed by Louis J. Carruthers of New York, slated to succeed Louis B. Dailey of New York as president, and includes these additional nominees.

First vice-president, Harry S. Knox, Chicago; second vice-president, Fitz-Eugene Dixon, Philadelphia; secretary, Joseph W. Ivy, Kansas City, Mo.; treasurer, W. Merrill Hall, New York.

Delegates-at-large include Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia who recently announced his intention to resign from the chairmanship of the Davis Cup committee. The probability he will be replaced by a fellow townsman, Fitz-Eugene Dixon, who was captain of the 1930 international team, is considered strengthened by his nomination for a place in the 1931 official family.

The award of the 1931 public parks tennis championships to Detroit will be among the tournament recommendations.

GOLDEN LEADS BY ONE STROKE

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Jan. 15 (AP)—For the gold of Agua Caliente's $25,000 open golf tournament, Johnny Golden, professional from Noroton, Conn., disregarded the rain yesterday to take a one-stroke lead over the field by shooting 34—36—70, two under par. Ed Dudley, Wilmington (Del.) professional, whose great finish won him first-place money in the Los Angeles open a few days ago, shot 35—36—71, to tie for second with Mortie Dutra, Long Beach (Calif.) professional of Spanish descent. He had 36—35—71. In fourth place were three New Yorkers, Macdonald and Horton Smith and Gene Sarazen, tied with Leo Diegel, home professional, and Harry Cooper, Chicago. They had cards of 72, even par.

ARMY MAY PARTICIPATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—So the War Department can send athletes to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next year, Assistant Secretary of War Payne asked congressional authorization yesterday for payment of their expenses out of funds available. In a letter to Speaker Longworth, Mr. Payne said since the United States was to be host to the Olympiad for the first time, "it is highly desirable" that the army be represented. No material increase in army expenditures would be caused by participation.

PROVIDENCE REDS DEFEAT TIGERS, 4-1

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	15	0	3	76	32	30
Providence	11	4	4	61	37	26
New Haven	6	2	13	33	69	14
Boston	7	0	13	45	60	14
Philadelphia	5	2	12	32	83	12

RESULT JAN. 14

Providence 4, Boston 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15—The Providence Reds easily defeated the Boston Tigers in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night by a score of 4 to 1. The Tigers kept in the running until they lost their star center, Eddie Burke, who met with a mishap in the second period that kept him out of the remainder of the game.

Each scored once in the first period, Gaudreault, unassisted, for Providence and Burke for Boston. Hart put the Reds ahead after 16 minutes in the second session, and Cook, assisted by the Giroux brothers, added another. Hart added the fourth goal within three minutes of the opening of the third period on another individual play.

PROVIDENCE		BOSTON
Hart, G. Giroux, Harrington	lw	rw, Boyd, Taylor
Gaudreault, Cook	c	c, Burke, Runge, Conacher
Cormier, A. Giroux, Dries	rw	lw, Loucks, O'Neill, Wilson
Vail, Carson	ld	rd, Foster
Lesieur, Desmarais	rd	ld, Mackey, Brander
Murray	g	g, Grant

Score—Providence 4, Boston 1. Goals—Hart 2, Cook, Gaudreault for Providence; Burke for Boston. Assists—G. Giroux, A. Giroux for Providence. Referees—W. J. Stewart and M. E. Davin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PAGE RESIGNS INDIANA POST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 15—H. O. "Pat" Page has resigned as football coach at Indiana University but will serve out his 1931 contract. He made this announcement here yesterday when he visited University of Chicago, his alma mater, to see his son, H. O. Jr., who is expected to be a star with the Maroon varsity next season. Indiana's president, William L. Bryan, acting on directions from the faculty athletic board, invited him to resign. Hostility of certain alumni, due to the fact that the Hoosiers did not win most of their games last season, initiated the faculty action. Coach Page believes. The Hoosiers had a formidable schedule, including games with the "Big Ten" championship Northwestern eleven, the national title winning Notre Dame team, Minnesota, Ohio State and Purdue, defeating only the latter.

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VETERAN SQUAD AT WASH. STATE

Several Good Basketball Prospects Found Among Sophomores

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 15—Steadily climbing upward in basketball progress, the State College of Washington team this year faces the best outlook that has prevailed at the Pullman institution since pre-war days, when the Cougars used to annex a title once in a while. Last year Washington State finished second in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference, and indications this season point to a campaign of success.

When Jack B. Friel '32, graduate of Washington State and former hoop star himself, took over the coaching reins at his Alma Mater two years ago, the basketball accomplishments of the Cougars had been at low ebb for some time. In his first year as mentor, Coach Friel piloted his team to third place among the Northern Conference teams. Then last year another notch was gained, while this season the critics point out, is the logical one to climax with the topmost honors.

Competition in the Conference race is expected to be extremely keen this year. The University of Washington, last year's champion, is again a powerful aggregation, while Oregon State College is looming up as a likely pennant winner.

Fast-Moving Play

The system of fast-moving play introduced by Coach Friel has become well established at the state college. Friel's plan is a fast, short-passing game that is a variety of percentage play. He starts with a diamond shape formation at the tip-off and the players break fast. The center upon taking his position near the foul line becomes the key man of the offense in working the ball in close for shots. Close man-to-man guarding is used on defense.

Only two men were lost from last year's strong squad. Capt. Archie M. Buckley '30, dashing forward, and L. A. Mitchell '30, reserve center, graduated. The freshman team of last year contributed several fine prospects who are fitting readily into the varsity scheme of play. Coach Friel has eight lettermen from last year as a basis for the 1931 lineup.

Fourteen men compose the regular varsity squad. Intermittent practice sessions have been held since the first of October but intensive work did not start until a month ago. In the series of eight pre-Conference games, Washington State won seven. Victories were won over such teams as Whitman College, Gonzaga University, Ellensburg Normal School, Lewiston Normal School and the Spokane Sparklers.

Recent starting lineups have found three or four sophomores in regular positions. Huntley Gordon '33, is one of the finest basketball candidates that has been seen here in a long time. He started on the freshman team last year and stepped right into the regular varsity center position this season. He is 6ft. 5½in. and weighs close to 200 pounds. Agile and aggressive he is the ideal pivot man.

Natural Athlete

C. L. Graham '33 is another sophomore who is fast developing in his first varsity year. He is a guard of the hard-driving, rugged type. He weighs 180 pounds and stands an inch over six feet. Kenneth Williams '33, fleet forward, is also experiencing success in his first varsity play. A natural athlete, he is fast and has ample endurance. From near the sidelines he is an uncanny shot.

Another sophomore who has been in the starting lineup frequently is R. O. Cross '33, slender guard. He is elusive when moving the ball into the basket and a good defensive player.

Arthur McLarney '32, guard, chosen last year on the official All-Pacific Coast Conference team, is the mainspring of the Cougar attack. Recently he has been handicapped by a mishap, but is rapidly rounding into shape again. He is a brilliant scorer, showing to advantage on long throws especially. Consistent and heady, he is an equally fine defensive player.

A veteran of two previous campaigns, R. S. Van Tuyl '31 has proven a pillar of strength in the Washington State climb. He is a good shot, but works particularly effectively on defensive play. Like McLarney, he has been on the shelf because of a mishap.

C. C. Holsten '32 is in his second year as a regular on the Cougar five. Last year he was high individual scorer of the Washington State squad and one of the topmost in the Conference. He plays forward and proves difficult for opposing guards to check.

The regular starting lineup will probably include Gordon, Graham, Van Tuyl, McLarney and Holsten. During Van Tuyl and McLarney's absence, Wills and Cross have been filling in.

Good Reserves

In the matter of reserves, Coach Friel has little concern. At center he has C. E. Endslow '31, third year veteran, and M. J. Hein '31, a letterman from last year and an all-American football player during the season just closed. Both are tall and rangy but do not measure up to Gordon.

J. F. Nugent '31, and R. A. Carlton '32, are both capable forwards and are lettermen of last year. They are speedy and accurate tossers. P. L. Pesco '31, has played through two seasons at guard and is a reliable performer. K. K. Kennedy '32, and M. E. Lee '31, are utility players from last year's squad.

Sixteen games compose the northern Pacific Coast Conference schedule of Washington State. Each of the four other institutions are met four times, twice away from home and twice at home. The schedule opened with two games against Oregon State College at Pullman. The first game went to Oregon State, 29 to 23, and the second to Washington State, 30 to 24. The Cougars go on a road jaunt, meeting the University of Oregon at Eugene, Oregon State at Corvallis and University of Idaho at Moscow in two-game series before again playing at home. The University of Washington is met late in the schedule with the first series at Seattle and the second at Pullman.

LESIEUR TO CANADIENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15 (AP)—Jean Dubuc, president of the Providence team in the Canadian-American Hockey League, announced last night that Art Lesieur, local defense player, would join the Canadiens of the National Hockey League tonight. The Reds will obtain Bert McCaffrey from Canadiens in exchange.

BY-PLAYS

GENERAL PIERCE SPEAKS UP

FEW, if any, are the persons who have worked harder or done more to help improve intercollegiate athletics during the last 25 years than Brig.-Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., retired, and president of the National Collegiate Athletic Association from its beginning in 1905 to 1929 with the exception of one or two years when he was on army duty. The General and the N. C. A. A. came on the scene at a time when American college football was on the verge of being legislated out of existence by some of the biggest universities in the United States, and, while the association received little encouragement at its start, its work for football and other college sports is now recognized as having been of the utmost importance. This being the case, it is indeed interesting to know that General Pierce is not in accord with those who would abolish gate receipts, and that the General does not believe that the complete abolition of such receipts is the real solution of whatever problems now confront college athletics in general and football in particular.

General Pierce, in an interview printed in the Yale Daily News, says: "There is no need for excitement because of the fact that sport has become a very profitable business enterprise. Athletics must somehow be financed; but the important point is not so much who is to pay as it is who is to be in control and what use is made of the receipts."

There can be little question that General Pierce has pointed to one of the most important features regarding possible wrongs in college athletics when he says the importance is in "who is to be in control and what use is made of the receipts." In most colleges football has been about the only sport that has made any money, and this money has been used largely to defray the expenses of other sports which are unable to maintain themselves and yet furnish as much recreation and amusement to as many or more undergraduates as does football. It is true that an endowment fund, if large enough, would take the place of the money now raised by football and other sports; but between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 would be needed to furnish the cash necessary to maintain such a fine and extended sports program as is being maintained by Harvard, Yale and a number of the other large universities and colleges in the United States, and, while the two mentioned might be able to obtain such an endowment, the vast majority would be unable to, and would have seriously to reduce their intramural, interclass and other intercollege sports if they were to give up the "gate."

Still another side to the question arises in regard to the proper distribution of tickets to big football games if no admission is charged. The demand for tickets now is so heavy that all applications to most of the big games cannot be filled, even though the price for a single ticket is $4 or $5. The work of the athletic director or graduate manager or whoever has the allotting of such tickets has never been a sinecure, and the abolition of the gate would seem to make it even more arduous than ever before. But they should have little cause for concern, as there appears little chance of the gate receipts to college sporting events being abolished. The vast majority of those handling college athletics will no doubt realize that General Pierce is right in calling attention to the fact that it is in the use the money is put to that the real solution lies, and those who have not been using it wisely in the past will see that such is the case in the future.

* * *

HOW ABOUT BASKETBALL OVEREMPHASIS?

Nobody has as yet attacked the overemphasis of basketball; but it is rapidly assuming proportions in the "Big Ten" that might lead to the assumption that it won't be long before somebody looks at it askance. A survey of the ten members of this Intercollegiate Conference reveals that its collective seating capacity is something like 80,000 for the court games.

Those who see a menace in bigness of any kind should take a look at Minnesota's fieldhouse, which seats 15,000 for basketball games. Wisconsin has just finished spending $500,000 on a new fieldhouse, and Chicago has a similar project under way, the chief object being to seat more basketball spectators. Wisconsin accommodates 9000 spectators, Iowa 10,000, Illinois 6500, Indiana 6000, Ohio State can play before 10,000 or more, and Northwestern is planning a larger arena. Michigan has two great fieldhouses, one devoted almost entirely to basketball.

It seems that Purdue is the only member of this circuit that has not enlarged or planned to enlarge its seating room for basketball; but it has just finished financing a modern football stadium. It is enthusiastic enough about the game, and no doubt merely awaits the means to keep pace with its rivals in the matter of larger accommodations. In the "Big Ten" basketball is now big enough to pay its own way, which is true of no other sport but football.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	3	7	99	78	39
Windsor	11	7	7	87	86	29
Cleveland	11	3	9	97	87	25
London	10	2	10	66	69	22
Detroit	10	1	13	83	93	21
Pittsburgh	7	1	11	80	95	15
Syracuse	7	1	9	89	77	15

RESULT JAN. 14

London 6, Syracuse 2.

LONDON MOVES UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15—London Tecumsehs, continuing their spectacular winning sweep in the International Hockey League, defeated Syracuse Stars here last night by a score of 6 to 2. The visitors moved into fourth place in the league standing two points ahead of Detroit Olympics and just two behind Cleveland as a result of the win. It was the third-straight victory for the Tecumsehs.

CORINTHIAN Y. C. ELECTS

George T. McQuesten, for the last two years vice-commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club, was elevated to commodore as the result of the annual meeting held at the Boston Athletic Association, Jan. 14. The other flag officers for 1931 are Richard deB. Boardman, vice commodore, and George W. Wightman, rear commodore. Albert W. Pinlay, for many years club treasurer, having declined to serve again, was succeeded by Frank S. Cleghorn. The other officer and standing committees for the coming season are: John P. Squire, secretary; Arthur J. Santry and Harry H. Bloomfield, executive committee; Vaughan Jealous, L. W. Cottrell, A. H. vanFelt and Jesse W. Morton, membership committee; Frank P. Munro, William L. Carlton, Charles C. Clapp and Robert M. Fallon, race committee; John P. Squire and Charles K. Dean, house committee.

KUCERA AND MINSTER IN TRYOUTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Albert Kucera and William Minster were added to the group of western representatives for the National Olympic ice skating tryouts when they won races in Humboldt Park here yesterday. Kucera, who wears the Henry A. A. colors, won the 10,000-meter race in 20m. 59.8s. and was second in the 1500-meter event, won by Minster, who represents the Norwegian-American A. A. Minster's time in the latter event was 2m. 48.4s. The other members of the western quartet are Walter Mitchell and Edward Schroeder, who qualified in recent races. The Olympic tryouts are at Lake Placid, N. Y.

A. A. OFFICIALLY ACCEPTS DRAFT

Hi Mason, secretary of the Boston Red Sox, announced this afternoon that Bob Quinn, president of the Boston club, had received a wire from E. S. Barnard, president of the American League, stating that he (Barnard), had received a telegram today from T. J. Hickey, president of the American Association, stating that the latter organization had accepted the draft proposals demanded by the major leagues and that, as a result, the American League and American Association clubs were again free to buy and sell players among themselves.

TILDEN IS DROPPED FROM RANKING LIST

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d was dropped from the ranking of the Philadelphia Lawn Tennis Association last night because he has turned professional. The action was taken at the annual meeting of the organization. Tilden had been ranked No. 1 for years.

First place in the local rankings was given to R. Norris Williams 2d, former captain of the United States Davis Cup team. Samuel P. Gilpin was ranked second; Donald Strachan, third; Dr. Carl Fischer of Woodbury, N. J., fourth, and Norman Bramell, fifth.

The association went on record as recommending that in the future the national nominating committee be compelled to discuss the nominations with the presidents of the various district associations before naming the national slates. Other resolutions adopted favored national open tennis tournaments and opposed the proposal of Louis B. Dailey, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, that Davis Cup players be limited to three years as members of the team.

The resolutions will be presented to the Middle States Lawn Tennis Association for action.

LEVIS TO REFEREE GAMES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—J. Herbert Levis, for years one of the most noted referees in championship billiard tournaments, is to return to the title arena and the tournament for the world's championship at three-cushion billiards, which starts here Jan. 19. Mr. Levis has always preserved his "amateur" standing, donating his services to the players for the pleasure of the game. He was the third man at the table at nearly all the important tournaments in the middle West up to 1926 when Jake Schaefer, then world's champion at 18.2 balkline, objected to his booming though sonorous voice. Somewhat piqued over this criticism, Levis retired for several years, but most of the players and the fans like his work, and his voice, and they finally prevailed on him to return. Charles McElligott, also of this city, is to alternate with Levis in calling the 28 games of the tourney.

UNION ELECTS LIPPITT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 15—The Union College football team lettermen elected Harold G. Lippitt '32 of Coopersiown captain for next year. The captain-elect played fullback two years and was second highest scorer last fall.

DEVOE WINS FROM B. H. WHITBECK JR.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—R. F. DeVoe, of the University Club, furnished the lone exception to the younger generation victories in the play to complete the third round of the Metropolitan squash racquets championships yesterday at his home courts. Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr., of the Harvard Club, his opponent, is the latest member of the Cowles school at Cambridge to come back to New York, and lacked the perseverance to win from the steady play of DeVoe. The match went to five games, scored at 7—15, 15—6, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11.

J. Lawrence Pool 2d, George D. Debevoise, and W. Jay Iselin, all playing the sort of squash which has given them their respective rankings high in the game, galloped through the other three games to victory in slashing style, in straight games. Pool eliminated Henry E. Mills, of the home club, who enjoyed a reputation for hard hitting never eclipsed until the winner came to New York, by a score of 15—8, 15—9, 15—5; Debevoise had hardly as much trouble defeating his former team mate on the Harvard Club, Lathrop S. Haskins Jr., now on the Racquet Club, 15—11, 15—9, 15—10; but Iselin, encountering R. Earl Fink, of the Downtown Athletic Club, a former squash tennis champion, had to go to extra points in the second game, when Fink was at his top play, to win at 15—9, 18—16, 15—8. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

J. L. Pool 2d, Harvard Club, defeated H. E. Mills, University Club, 15—8, 15—9, 15—5.
R. F. DeVoe, University Club, defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, 7—15, 15—6, 9—15, 15—10, 15—11.
W. J. Iselin, Racquet & Tennis Club, defeated R. Earl Fink, Downtown Athletic Club, 15—9, 18—16, 15—8.
G. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated L. S. Haskins Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—11, 15—9, 15—10.

SOUND FUTURE SEEN FOR THE RAILROADS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 15 (AP)—A sound future for the railroads was predicted last night by S. W. Fairweather of Montreal, director of the Bureau of Economics of the Canadian National Railways. Speaking at the State House before the first session of Norwich University's two-day institute of municipal affairs, he predicted that steam railways will continue dominant in the field of land transportation "for a long period in the future."

The meeting was attended by many Vermont legislators and persons prominent in political and educational life.

NOTRE DAME SIGNS ANDERSON

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 15 (AP)—Hartley Anderson, former University of Notre Dame football line star and coach of the forward wall of the 1930 championship team, will return to Notre Dame next year as Coach Knute K. Rockne's first assistant, it was announced last night at the annual Monogram Club banquet. The football mentor selected Tom Yarr, of Dayton, Washington, first string center of the 1930 team, captain of the 1929 team, as one other varsity coach to be announced at the banquet by members of the 1930 team.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	4	1	2	31	19	9
Guelph	4	1	2	17	17	9
Oshawa	3	1	2	19	17	7
Niagara Falls	2	1	3	21	19	5
Stratford	2	0	4	21	17	4
Kitchener	2	1	4	17	33	5

RESULTS JAN. 14

Kitchener 3, Galt 2.
Oshawa 3, Niagara Falls 2 (overtime).
Stratford 4, Guelph 0.

ECKER HEADS SENIOR GOLFERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Frederick H. Ecker of the Blind Brook Club of Port Chester, N. Y., has been chosen president of the United States Seniors' Golf Association by the board of governors of the organization to succeed the late Frank L. Woodward of Denver. Ecker was formerly second vice-president of the association.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Boston H. C. 1, Yale 0.
Clarkson 1, Princeton 0.
Colby 7, Bowdoin 4.
Harvard 6, Middlebury 0.
Harvard 2d 2, Northeastern 1.
Mass Aggies 5, West Point 1.
University Club 8, Boston 0.

THREE RED SOX PITCHERS SIGN

The signed contracts of Pat Simmons and Bob Klein, both right-handed pitchers, have been received by the Boston Red Sox according to announcement made by Secretary Hi Mason Jan. 15. Also the contract of Jack Russell, another right-hander, was received on Jan. 14.

MANITOBA GRADS WIN, 7 TO 1

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—The University of Manitoba Grads hockey team yesterday defeated the German National team, 7 to 1. It was the Canadian team's second triumph here in as many days.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Harvard 54, M. I. T. 8.
Princeton 58, C. C. N. Y. 13.

Music and Motion Pictures

Maier and Pattison

An audience which taxed the capacity of the Hotel Statler ballroom gather yesterday morning for a recital of music for two pianos, given by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison. This was the third in the series of morning musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. The program included a Rondo in C major by Chopin; "Love Waltzes" by Brahms, arranged by Mr. Maier; a Scherzo from the Piano Quartet by Schumann, transcribed for two pianos by Mr. Maier; the Bach-Bauer arrangement of the Fantasia and Fugue in A minor; "Variations on a Theme of Haydn" by Brahms; "Tears" from Suite, Op. 5, by Rachmaninoff; "Le Carnaval des Animaux" by Saint-Saëns; "The Turkey in the Straw" arranged by Dalles Frantz, and Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz, arranged by Abram Chasins.

It is sure to be a joyous occasion when this musical pair come together for one of their inimitable recitals of music for two pianos. Again the slightly austere Mr. Pattison faced the more effervescent Mr. Maier in a program which once more revealed the catholicity of taste usually displayed by these artists. Again the listener with an interest in such matters found it needful to watch closely these prestidigitators of tone as they tossed from one to the other the various subjects, countersubjects and themes. So deftly announced were analogous passages that one frequently found it difficult to identify the performers, "t'other from which"; so well synchronized has their playing become that the two instruments appear to speak as one.

Of the first group, this reviewer found much of interest in the charming Scherzo from the Schumann Piano Quartet. Cleverly arranged, it seemed indigenous to the piano, and was played with all the fleetness of technique and charm of manner for which these gentlemen have long been famous. To the Bach Fantasia and Fugue they again gave a masterly interpretation, while to the Brahms Variations they imparted new vigor.

As usual, the amusing trifle by Saint-Saëns was vigorously applauded, but by far the finest work in this second group came in "Tears" by Rachmaninoff. In this poignant piece, the two artists allowed imagination a free rein, and at no time during the recital did they more completely demonstrate their mastery of nuance. A performance to be remembered, and one which brought the performers a storm of applause.

Igor Gorin

Last night, in Jordan Hall, Igor Gorin, a baritone new to Boston audiences, gave a recital to the accompaniments of Walter Nelson. Mr. Gorin's program was as follows: "Amarilli, Mai Bella" by Caccini; "Nina" by Pergolesi; Schubert's "Der Neugierige"; "Minnelied" by Brahms; an Aria from "Attila" by Verdi; "Ständchen" from "Don Juan," by Mozart; Schumann's "Widmung"; "Zigeuner Lied" by Hans Peter; "Pierrothe Lied" from "Die Tote Stadt" by Korngold; "Abend Stern" from "Tannhäuser" by Wagner; "Traum durch die Dämmerung" by Strauss; an Aria from "Nabucco" by Verdi; Aria from "Hérodiade" by Massenet, and two songs arranged by Gruenberg, "Hebrew Melody" and "Pastachal."

Mr. Gorin evidently does not believe in following the beaten path in program making. Divided into four groups, his program presented a curious mixture of operatic airs and lieder, each group containing an example of each. Possibly he had in mind the busy reviewer, who perhaps might drop in for one group, therefore he would offer a sample of his vocal wares in each set of four songs. Whatever Mr. Gorin's motives, he but succeeded in fashioning a kaleidoscopic program, upon which he set prayers must be heard before her mother goes out to a night club. Then the inevitable climax arrives, with the reappearance of the old dancing partner of Inge Lund, the heroine; for a time she is tempted by his lure and that of the stage, but in the end she returns to her husband and all is well. Scandal threatens; jealousy and suspicion are rampant. Certain scenes in a night club are unnecessarily offensive to some onlookers.

The principal actors were fairly capable, Mady Christians in particular, who is certainly attractive and has an agreeable enough voice. But the voices do not come over very well; often the notes of the popular song success, which is repeated constantly and which gives the film its title, are not true. Moreover, it is extremely difficult, even if one is familiar with the German language, to catch what is being said. While the film is said to be "all talking," one is often left in the dark as to precisely what is taking place. There is not so much talking, after all. Obviously, it was an all-German evening, for the German Consul General had accepted an invitation to be present and many of the audience were loyal and enthusiastic Germans.

PEACE POLICE AGENTS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

On a tour of the world in the interest of the International Peace Police of Geneva, Capt. Firmin Vam Audenhove and Lieut. Evarist De Meyer, Belgian army officers, arrived in Boston yesterday and called on Governor Ely at the State House.

They have been traveling through Europe and America in their white automobile since May, 1928, and announced their intention of spending another 2½ years journeying through yet unvisited countries. Each was "armed" with a large autograph book, and Governor Ely added his signature to a page already bearing those of Calvin Coolidge and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York.

"Dich Hab' Ich Geliebt"

Repertory Theater—"Dich Hab' Ich Geliebt," an all-talking German screen drama produced in Berlin by Aafa Films and presented by the American General Film Company. The cast:

Inge Lund	Mady Christians
Otto Radney	Walter Jankuhn
Dr. Hubert Baumgart	Hans Stuwe
Mariechen	Marion Conradi
Oberregiasseur Lechner	Carl Platen
Frau Werner	Sophie Pagay
Edith Karin	Trude Berliner
Justizrat Korner	Fritz Alberti
Direktor Sommer	Hans Mierendorff
Sanitatsrat Brink	Jaro Furth
Der Theaterdirektor	Jans Sternberg
Dr. Inspisent	Herman Picha
Der Conferencier	Andre Pilot

"Dich Hab' Ich Geliebt," shown last night by The Screen Guild at the Repertory Theater, is the first all-talking film in the German language to be received from Germany. Such being the case, it would be scarcely just to draw too brutal comparisons with more finished dialogue films; this is the first effort and for that very reason is worthy of interest.

To be sure, there is nothing novel about the theme; a musical comedy actress gives up a successful stage career to marry a rising young doctor. There are scenes of true German domesticity—the old nurse or housekeeper and the small child whose

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Don't miss this outstanding event of the January Sales! Every item for Infants, Babies, Tots irresistibly priced during Baby Week.
Space prevents but the merest suggestion of the many marvelous values:
New Spring Wash Frocks, Suits, Rompers, each $1
For little girls, boys—Adorable styles in washable fabrics; sizes 1-3, 3-6.
Imported Handmade Infants' Frocks, $1.00
Regularly $1.50, $1.95! Exquisitely embroidered batiste; infants', 6 months, 1 and 2-year sizes.
Hand-Embroidered Infants' Dresses, 50c
Children's Imported Handmade Undies, $1.00
Rubberized Silk Baby Pants, 50c
STEWART'S SPECIAL
Birdseye Diapers, doz. $1.00
Regularly $1.39; size 27x27 in.
Silk-Tex Zipper Suits, $3.95
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Nameless Nobody

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

PART II

GYP walked toward the front of the platform. Somehow he felt as if he were about to address a number of little children.

"I want you to come into the fields with me," he said. "I want you to listen to the birds singing."

And almost as if the songs were something apart from himself, as if he, too, were listening to the birds, the beautiful rounded notes broke forth spontaneously, first this call then that—the song of the swallow, the blackbird, the robin and chaffinch.

When it was over they would not let him go. Those old beaten-down men were not so feeble as they looked.

"Give us another!" they called, and suggested the names of favorite birds. "Nightingale, give us a nightingale!" shouted one old man from the back.

Gyp shook his head. "You must wait," he said. "I will give you a nightingale in the second part of the program."

The Governor was delighted, and, taking Gyp up to a friend of his who was standing near by, he introduced him.

The friend looked at Gyp with interest. "You have extraordinary talent, young man," he said. "I am told this is your first concert. What are your plans?"

Gyp looked puzzled. "I have no plans," he said.

A Second Invitation

The other smiled. "I am getting up a concert this day next week in Massington. I wonder if you could come along and help me? It is a pretty big affair, and the program is already made up, but I should be very glad to extend it in order to include your name."

The color rose in the boy's cheeks but he did not reply. He felt excited and confused. The man drew a card from his case and scribbled something on the back.

"Here are the particulars," he said. "I shall take it that you can come. You will be a big success. It will mean a check for you, of course, and it may lead to further engagements."

He smiled kindly, and giving Gyp a pat on the shoulder strode off to speak to some friends.

The second part of the program commenced before long, and once again Gyp found himself on the platform. He was immediately greeted with enthusiastic clapping, and after each imitation the excitement grew, the names of birds being called from all parts of the room. Finally he gave the nightingale, and then, putting up his hand to indicate that he had finished, escaped into the little anteroom.

On the way back to the farm he sat silently in the car listening in a vague way to the general conversation. When he reached the house he made his way as soon as he could to his room and tumbled into bed. Lying there, with his eyes wide open to the starlight, his thoughts ran away with him, and it was many hours before he slept.

At breakfast the following day he told the farmer about the second concert, and arrangements were immediately made for him to go.

"Sounds like a good thing for you, Gyp lad," the farmer said kindly.

Gyp's eyes glistened. "Do you think it really may lead to other engagements? Do you think this is going to be an opening for me?" he asked earnestly. And then, before the farmer could answer, the post arrived and a letter was put into his hands.

It was from the Governor of the workhouse, thanking him for his services on the previous evening, and asking if he could possibly come again on the following Thursday to perform for an old man who, because he could not leave his bed, had missed the concert. Gyp read the letter through to himself and then aloud to the farmer.

"Well, all you've got to do is to say you can't go," he said. "It would mean missing your appointment, and you musn't do that."

"No," agreed Gyp. "I mustn't miss the concert. I shall have to write at once and explain things."

But as the morning went by he kept putting it off. He pulled the Governor's letter out of his pocket and read it through again and again.

The Governor's Letter

"He is one of the oldest inmates and will be leaving Wookton for a quieter institute next Friday. When he heard what he had missed he begged me to try to arrange for you to come. As you know we have to be very strict about admitting visitors, but Thursday evening is always open to anyone. It would give our old friend an unforgettable pleasure, and if you can do him as much good as you did your audience tonight you will be more than repaid."

Gyp pushed the letter back into his pocket. "It is wrong to let people down," he told himself. "I promised to help at the Massington concert and I mustn't break my word." And then he thought again of what his new friend had said: "It will mean a cheque for you, of course, and it may lead to other engagements."

Here was the very opening for which he had been longing; soon he might be able to keep himself and free the farmer from his obligations. He wanted, almost desperately, to take his place in the world, to use his talents, to forget that he had ever been looked upon as a nameless nobody.

Every morning he told himself that before the day was over he would reply to the Governor saying that he was already engaged, and every evening he went to bed with the letter still unwritten.

On Wednesday night he could not sleep, and following a path of moonlight that lay across the floor he went to the window and flung it open. The great quiet of the country amazed him, and looking out over the moonlit fields he marveled at the beauty of it all. And then, from the trees at the end of the garden, a nightingale threw out its song.

The music, combined with the scene, and the lateness of the night hour, affected the boy strangely, and drawing his hand across his wet eyes he turned back into the room. It seemed to him that he was looking again at the rows of eager faces; that he was hearing the applause and the voices asking for more. He thought of the one who had missed the concert lying in a room apart.

"Beast!" he exclaimed aloud. "Great selfish beast!"

He lit his candle, and taking a sheet of paper from a drawer wrote his reply in pencil and sealed it up. Then, with a feeling of satisfaction, he crept into bed again and fell asleep.

Early in the morning he telegraphed to the address on the visiting card, explaining his inability to appear at the concert. No car was coming from Wookton to fetch him this time, and as trains were few and far between he had to leave the farm during the afternoon in order to be at the workhouse at the appointed time.

The Governor met him and took him straight to the little room where the old man lay, and standing by the bedside Gyp whistled the song of every bird he knew; whistled and whistled, thinking of the sunshine, and the woods; thinking of the blue expanses of the sky; thinking of a moonlit night with a bird singing in the trees at the bottom of the garden.

The old man listened breathlessly, and when it was over he caught Gyp's hand. "I can't thank you," he said. "I shall never forget it. I have been a boy again playing in the fields."

Gyp took a bus for the first part of his journey home, deciding to walk the last miles along the country road. It was a starry night, and his feet moved lightly in and out of the shadows thrown by the trees. He felt happier than he had ever done in his life before, a glowing, buoyant happiness, and as he turned in at the farm gates he almost ran round the side of the house to the kitchen door.

Bess met him on the threshold, a bright color in her cheeks.

"Gyp," she cried excitedly, "guess who we've had here. Guess what's happened."

He looked at the girl in surprise, and shook his head. "I can't," he said.

"Soon after you'd gone a gentleman called in a car, and asked for you. He belongs to a big firm in London, and had heard about you somehow. He said he wants you to make gramophone records for them, and—oh Gyp! —the firm has offered to pay you a wonderful sum of money. Think of it Gyp, think what it will mean for you!"

The boy moved into the kitchen slowly, and sat down by the table as if in a dream.

"Yes," he said, "I am trying to think, but it is difficult somehow."

He turned his face toward the open fire, and watched the flames shooting up the wide chimney.

"The old man at the workhouse told me he would never forget it, Bess. He said he felt he was a boy again, playing in the fields." He paused, and then looked round the room. "Is there any supper going? I'm desperately hungry."

The girl laughed, and pulling a cloth from the table drawer commenced to lay a meal.

[The End.]

Photo by Dennis Moss

Playing Their Own Instruments at Edgeworth, Glos., England.

Violins, Cellos, Double Basses and Flutes Made at Home

HOW village children in England have learned to make their very own musical instruments and to play them is a fascinating story.

It all began in Gloucestershire which is one of the most beautiful counties in England, and which has already given many rich gifts to the world, since William Tyndale, the translator, whose words are the basis of the King James' edition of the Bible was born and grew to manhood where the Cotswold Hills look across Severn Vale to the Welsh Mountains. Here he drank in the spaciousness and charm of that fair countryside to give it later to the world in his noble prose.

It was natural, therefore, that right in the heart of the county a movement should bud and grow which may well give back to the English, and many other children, their natural heritage of harmony.

England was once called "Merrie England." Song and dance were part of the life of the people; but in the grim struggles of the Industrial Revolution and the Napoleonic wars much of the joy died down in the heart of the people, and the folk songs and Morris Dances were only preserved here and there. Thanks to the devoted labors of Mr. Cecil Sharp, these songs and dances have been collected and published in this century, and today they have been brought even closer to the villagers through the enthusiasm of Miss Margaret James.

Living in a rectory, deep hidden in the wooded Gloucestershire hills, the desire came to Miss James to make it possible for the village children to have musical instruments of their own on which they could learn to play. A search in the gardener's shed revealed a stout bamboo, and after a little experiment it was fashioned into a pipe which would give some sort of a tune. Then a fortunate visit to the attic yielded a hollow curtain rod which produced two splendid flutes.

When Miss James returned to her work as a teacher in a London school, she found that the children there took up the idea eagerly. Moreover, by making and playing his own pipe, a child developed his sense of pitch, rhythm and melody; for he had constantly to listen as he carved out his bamboo, knowing that his music would depend on his own craftsmanship and judgment.

Settling at home in her village of Edgeworth, Miss James has contrived to awaken interest in the village children. Each child who makes an instrument is allowed to decorate and color it in bright, lasting tones, so that it is really his or her very own. By a happy arrangement with the school authorities, an orchestra has been formed in school hours, in which all learn to play together in harmony or parts under a child conductor, reading from staff notation.

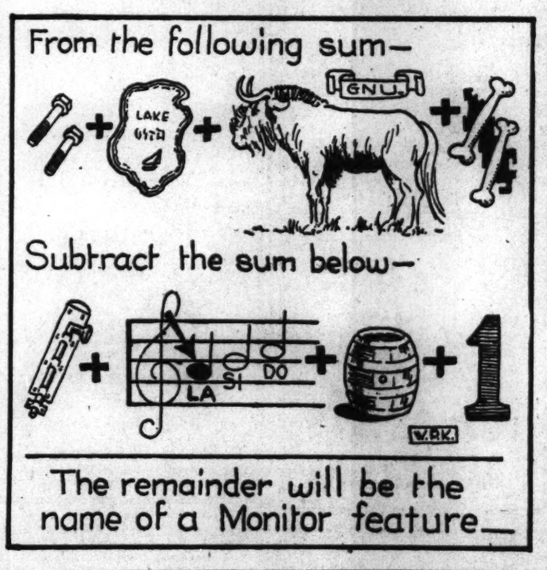
Watching this happy band under the high-pitched beams of the schoolroom roof, the writer almost thought he was spending an hour with Milly-Molly-Mandy and little friend Susan and Billy Blunt—at any rate they would have enjoyed being at Edgeworth, even though there are fewer shops than in their own village!

And what were those gay instruments hanging on the walls? Why nothing less than violins, cellos, and double basses, with a box of three-ply wood as a body, bright with color designs, a single string stretched from end to end of a stout deal shaft, and played with a bow of horse hair stretched on a cane—the stringed instruments, when played, giving a rich warm undertone to the mellow flageolets, recorders, flutes and Pan-pipes.

Such a happy thought could not be confined to one village for long. It quickly ran down the green-tunneled road, across the Thames-Severn Canal and the Great Western Railway, and up the steep wooded slope to Sapperton, where it was fostered in a beautiful home, rich with the rarest designs of modern craftsmanship; and from there it flew to Duntisbourne. The young folk of these three villages met in Gloucester on Nov. 1 to show their skill in orchestra, song, and country dance to the teachers of the county.

Much has already been done in many of the schools of America in this direction, and let us hope this happy inspiration, fostered by the book Miss James is at present writing, will be carried throughout the world, and give to the children of England and other lands the magic key to the gates of harmony.

Subtraction Puzzle



The remainder will be the name of a Monitor feature—

"Junior Achievement" and the Caddies

CADDY boys who toted hundreds of golf bags up and down the green, rolling fairways of the Race Brook Country Club at Orange, Conn., last summer, learnt also a practical lesson in the delightful and profitable use of "spare time." In their idle minutes, away from the traps and bunkers, these boys made leather goods, pottery, lamps, and other useful articles for the home and office. Their handicraft sold, and so they received not only a valuable educational stimulus, but a tangible reward.

The success of the caddy boys at the Race Brook Club in finding constructive ways to utilise spare time, came about through the efforts of Junior Achievements, Inc., an organization whose purpose is to teach craftsmanship to boys and girls all over the United States. One of the most important endeavors of the organization is to impress upon them the great value of using their leisure time in a profitable way. The organization picked the Race Brook club as an "average" course for the experiment. This country club employs from 150 to 200 caddies each day during the summer and the boys range from 14 to 24 years of age.

Caddying, as you probably know, is not steady work. In the early morning the caddies gather and await their turns to go out around the course. Sometimes there may be two or more hours of waiting before a "job" comes along. The busiest hours on a golf course are usually between 10 and 1, and 3 and 5. The average caddy will cover about 36 holes in one day but this varies considerably. His idle time is likely to be in the early part of the morning and between "rounds."

After studying the problem at the Race Brook course, the junior achievement director in charge picked six boys who appeared to be leaders of the caddy group. The boys were asked what they thought of a "something-to-do" program. They were interested at once and agreed that they could use their spare time in a better way than previously.

The director presented several projects for the boys to consider and the first undertaking was the manufacture of hammered copper articles. Three benches were built in the open near the caddy house, and on the first day a group of 40 boys were put to work in the elementary processes of hammering copper. Under experienced direction, it was not long before the boys turned out trays, bowls, book ends, and pencil trays. Some of them showed exceptional ability in their work and proved that they had real talent which but for this project might never have been discovered.

As quietness is an extremely desirable thing on any golf course, it was at first wondered whether the hammering and pounding necessary to shape copper products would disturb the players. But not so. The members were interested in the work of the boys and offered their hearty co-operation.

The spare time work of the caddies increased, their interest grew and weeks of the summer passed, each one filled with greater accomplishments. When the copper products were finished, the boys turned their efforts to the selling of them, and finally the Race Brook Manufacturing Company was established. More boys were put to work and new projects were undertaken, including leather-making, pottery, and basket-weaving.

The boys elected a president, secretary and treasurer of the manufacturing company. A salesman was also appointed to handle the sales end of their products. His spare time was spent in securing orders and taking charge of distribution and production. Two foremen were selected from the group to supervise the manufacturing "plant," thus relieving the responsibility placed upon the Junior Achievement director. Next summer the boys will carry out their spare-time projects by themselves.

Already plans are being made by the Junior Achievement, Inc., to expand their experiment, which perhaps is no longer an experiment but a practical and successful endeavor in their national efforts to teach boys and girls how properly to use "spare time."

When it is realized that there are 4069 golf courses in the United States, each having an average of 118 caddies (or a 500,000 total), it is easy to see that there is a large field for this interesting and profitable venture with the caddy boys of the country.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to 1931 Puzzle published Jan. 8

Happiness, prosperity.

Mail Bag

Hamilton, Ont., Canada

Dear Editor:

Last week was the "World's Week of Prayer" in the Y. W. C. A. It is the time that we make an especial effort to become more world-minded, when we pray more earnestly for "On earth peace; good will to men." On Armistice night we had the pleasure of meeting and listening to Miss Monarowa (I think that's the correct spelling) from Prague, Czechoslovakia. She told us something of her country's history and especially of John Huss, the religious and intellectual reformer who was inspired by Wycliffe, and who in turn inspired Luther. He was one of the first men to advocate equal education for women. If I tried to tell you all the interesting things Miss Monarowa told us, you would probably think, as Mother does, that I've gone "Ozech."

Two of my correspondents and myself are eager to start a round robin or mutual correspondence with Mail Baggers in every part of the world. We should prefer to write in English, but among us we could make free translations of German, French or Spanish. My friends live in the United States, and I lived in the Ohio Valley and in Montreal before coming to Hamilton.

Love to the Mail Baggers, one and all—
Children big and children small!

Dorothy R.

[Dorothy's letter was, as you will realize, written some time ago.—Ed.]

La Jolla, California

Dear Editor:

I always wait eagerly for The Christian Science Monitor, and especially for The Young Folks' Page when it comes. I always read the Mail Bag, as I like to hear from people of other states or countries. I also enjoy reading the Home Forum, besides the general news.

We live in La Jolla, a favorite resort of tourists. It is so warm that we swim all year around. I like to swim, play tennis, and play golf.

I am interested in Ancient History, Astronomy, Geology, Dramatics, Literature, Dancing, and Music. You see I have a great many interests, so I do hope that some person who is interested in any one of the things I have mentioned will write to me. I am 13.

I also collect shells, as there are many beaches to the north and south of us. It is great fun to hike along them, often eating lunch on the warm sands.

With best wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

Julia K.

[Please send in your last name and street address, Julia.—Ed.]

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

May I again send my sincere thanks to the Monitor for all of the very happy hours I have spent in reading the very instructive and interesting articles which appear daily in this unique newspaper. We can be assured of the truth about the many situations which arise in every country every day. This alone merits our special attention.

I am in my second year of college at Principia here in St. Louis. All through my twelve years of experience at this school, I have used the Monitor in my work. It holds an important place in our Library and is used more than any other source for material. I have some very nice scrapbooks, made up entirely of interesting clippings from the Monitor, especially in history and drama.

Through the Mail Bag I have some lovely friends; in fact these friends have afforded me so much pleasure that I would like to have some more. I can tell some very interesting things about the gorgeous Ozarks in Missouri. I know there are many people who do not realize how beautiful many parts of Missouri are. We Missourians do not have to leave our state to see the wonders of nature. I must admit that there are lots of states that have beauties quite unknown to me. I would like to know about them, and especially through the natives themselves.

One can't know too much about the beauty of the world and what our foreign brothers and sisters see and have near them. Perhaps if we would learn to appreciate different peoples and different countries world peace would be the natural outcome. I think one of the ways of realizing the feelings of other countries is through music.

I have also some things to tell of the air-minded city of St. Louis, which has one of the largest airports in the United States. Very naturally a city located on the grand Mississippi would have something majestic about it. Having lived here all my life, I am very fond of it.

Perhaps there are some young folks of the college age who will write to me, a girl who is interested in everything that is covered by the Monitor in its complete way, and especially in colleges and what they are doing.

A devoted reader. (Miss) Lad D.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Friend:

Through the courtesy and loving kindness of the Mail Bag I have been enabled to find several faithful correspondents whose letters have brought me much joy. Just the other day I received from my Australian pen-friend a copy of the Sydney Mail Annual, a magazine in which I found a number of most interesting articles about the flora and fauna of that country. I enjoyed particularly a story called "Kitchick" which told of the adventures of a kangaroo.

May I take this opportunity to thank you, dear editor, for publishing a previous letter of mine? Although I am one of the over-twenties I believe I behaved as a very little child would do when I spied my letter in print. I felt very happy and I hope you will grant me that pleasure again.

I should be delighted to receive letters from anyone who cares to write to me. I enjoy writing letters and can promise prompt answers to everyone. Helene U.

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Editor:

Although Des Moines is the capital city of Iowa, it is comparatively small, its population being approximately 167,000. The Drake relays are held here every year, during which many world records are made and broken in pole vaulting, discus throwing, running, high jumping, and broad jumping.

Our capitol building too is a lovely structure with its gilded domes that can be seen for several miles. Inside, there is a winding staircase leading to the top of the central dome. When you reach the dome, after a long and rather laborious climb, you can view miles of territory. Across from the capitol is our historical building which contains many items of interest.

I have always enjoyed the Monitor, which we have taken even since I can remember, and it has helped me prepare oral talks and other things for school, but most of all I have enjoyed the Mail Bag, and think it most fascinating. I should love to correspond with anyone near my age and especially from abroad. My hobbies cover a wide range and consist of reading, writing, dancing, sports, and dramatic art. Roxane B.

Wilmette, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have intended to write a letter to the Mail Bag, but have put it off from time to time. I have never seen a letter from Wilmette, but here is one for your collection.

Wilmette is a suburb of Chicago, and is located on Lake Michigan. It is very lovely here in the summer time and our town is one of the most attractive on the North Shore.

I am 16 and am a junior in High School. I should indeed like to carry on a correspondence with girls from any corner of the world, but more especially from Spain or Germany. I could write in Spanish, and would enjoy doing so very much. As I am only taking a beginning course in German, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the language to write a letter in it.

Already I have one pen-friend in Germany who writes fascinating letters, and from these I have certainly learned a very great deal about the customs of the country.

Really, I think letter-writing to foreign correspondents is one of the finest possible ways of learning geography.

Our whole family reads and appreciates the Monitor very much, from "The Sundial" to "Milly-Molly-Mandy." My own pet corners are, however, "In Lighter Vein" and "Odds and Ends."

So now I close, hoping I shall be quite buried under an avalanche of letters. With all good wishes for the further success of the Monitor,

Martha E.

Berlin-Friedenau III Germany

Dear Editor:

For some time I have enjoyed reading the Mail Bag and I've never found a newspaper like the Monitor, either in Germany or in other European countries.

I am a German boy, and have always live in Berlin, the capital of the German Reich. I can tell many about it, and about other parts of Germany. I hope to get many correspondents in all countries over the world, and promise to answer all letters. I am interested in all kinds of sport, stamps and picture-card collecting. I am 17 years and have two younger brothers.

I'll close now, with best wishes for success of the Monitor, and hoping that I'll soon get many good pen friends. Gerhard K.

El Dorado, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

Each day I become more interested in the Mail Bag columns. I am 14 years old and have been attending The Christian Science Sunday School for five years. I hope some day to have the privilege of visiting The Mother Church in Boston.

We live in the El Dorado oil fields and my father has been an employee of one of the big oil companies for the past eight years.

When we first moved here, the wells were so thick and the pumps made so much noise that one couldn't even hear it thunder, but now it is quite different, as there are only a few wells. The El Dorado pumping station won the silver loving cup for having the cleanest and safest station on the line from here to Shreveport, Louisiana. The day they presented the cup they gave the employees a big barbecue, and there were about 300 present.

I should be delighted to get letters from anyone about my age and will sent kodak pictures of myself, as I received a kodak as a Christmas present.

Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers,

Josie L.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Dorothy H. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from abroad. Interested in drawing, sports and collecting curios.

Peggy M. (13), Redwood City, Calif.—From foreign countries.

Patricia D. (18), Mercer Island, Wash.—Especially from the British Isles, France, Germany, India and Japan. Correspond in French or English.

Juanita R. (17), Burnside, Ky.

Bernice T., Pittsworth, Queensland, Australia.—From girls 17 to 19.

Grace H. (over 30), Marysville, Wash.—From foreign countries.

BOYS

William McG. (12), Roanoake, Va.—Especially from South America. Interested in stamps.

E. St. Paul C. (15), Bagge, Wyo.—Especially from Spain and England. (Please send in your last name.—Ed.)

Roy F. (17), Sydney, Australia.

F. K. (over 20), Cleveland, O.—Especially from Louisville, Ky.

Will Margaret Kenzie of Long Beach, Calif., please send in her street address, as there are letters waiting for her?—Ed.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

[A Mail Bag is also to be found on the Daily Features page every Saturday.]

Current Events

Women of India and the Vote

AT THE Indian Round Table Conference, now drawing to a close in London, one of the subcommittees has been concerned with the general question of the franchise (the right to vote).

As a guiding principle it was decided that, since it did not appear possible to introduce adult suffrage into India, where a large part of the population can neither read nor write, every effort should be made to give each section of the population representation in proportion to its numbers.

This important principle, if carried into effect, will bring immense opportunity for development to the women of India, who, apart from a tiny minority, have up to the present time been without political consciousness or power.

But the difficulties in the way of providing franchise for Indian women are very great. The two women delegates to the conference at first proposed that the vote should be given to the wife or widow of every man voter, provided she has reached 21 years. Objections were, however, raised to this proposal, but these delegates claim that the proposed franchise, based mainly on property qualifications, practically excludes women.

These delegates have also come forward with the proposal that a certain number of seats in the Legislatures be reserved for women, just as the Muhammadans insist that a certain number of seats be reserved for Muhammadans.

They point to the examples of Canada, Australia, the Irish Free State, Great Britain itself (and they could have added the United States) to prove that, even where they have the power to vote, women have found it a slow and difficult task to obtain election to public assemblies. In the case of India they argue that the habit of centuries of male dominance in this direction and the iron shackles of convention would make this task even more difficult.

These women are wise enough to realize that expression of the women's point of view is of enormous value, and they do not wish the Legislature to be deprived of this expression, particularly at the outset of its existence, when the task of molding the future of India is before it.

Television Performance Presented to Middle West

About 1000 owners of television receiving sets in the middle western section of the United States made up the audience to which on Monday last the Chicago station, W9ZAO, run in connection with the sound station WIBO, relayed a musical comedy. "Their Television Honyemoon" is said to be the first presentation of its kind to utilize everything in the way of the latest television technique.

The comedy was written and produced by George Gruskin, managing editor of Radio Industries, who said: "With present-day television facilities it is now possible to build presentations combining both stage and moving picture techniques. Though the sets are limited, as in the threater, we are able to switch instantaneously from close-ups to long shots and various perspectives of the players.

"The resultant variety of pictures gives a television production the appearance of a stage play photographed by a moving picture camera, except that it is additonally possible to fade various scenes into one another—movie fashion—without making use of curtains or black-outs. The voice accompaniment, which goes over the regular sound broadcast station, is synchronized more perfectly with the television artist's lip motions than are the sound and sight effects in the talkies."

Because of the diminutive size of the screen with which the receiving sets are equipped—approximately four by six inches—the number of figures projected is limited to four when they are shown full length, or to two close-ups. "In the studio demonstration set, however, which is two feet square," Mr. Gruskin said, "these close-ups are better than moving picture close-ups, while on the screens of commercial sets they are better than newspaper half-tones."

'Transportation Month' at the Boston Children's Museum

"Transportation month," set aside to point out the high efficiency of present means of transportation and its early history, is being observed by the Children's Museum of Boston. One of the outstanding features of the exhibition, which has been arranged to illustrate various modes and stages of transportation, is a huge model, complete in every detail, of the S. S. Britannia. This model lent by the White Star Line, who operate the original ship in a transatlantic ocean service, has tiny gangplanks, companionways, winches, booms, hatchways and a steering wheel in scale with the original.

Other exhibitions depicting the transportation era include the DO-X, world's largest seaplane, lent by Christopher De Groot, president of the North German Lloyd Line; "Tom Thumb," a reproduction of the first American built locomotive to run on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and "The Pioneer" a miniature of an engine in use 100 years ago, made by a former locomotive engineer.

Youth has an entry in the many exhibitions on display, for 17-year-old Helmut Buschman has contributed a model of "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship of the '30s. This ship has been reproduced in every detail, and with every shred of canvas unfurled it gives a striking picture of the early greyhounds of the sea.

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THE HOME FORUM

Nature and English Novelists

IT SEEMS to be the general impression that the novelist of serious artistic ability in our day inevitably turns to the oddities of human relations for his themes. There are, of course, ample grounds for this assumption: the steady development of the industrial age since the beginning of the nineteenth century has been accompanied by an ever-increasing concentration of population in cities all over the world, and it would be not illogical to think of our writers as being all but compelled to take notice of the clash and bustle of these great communities of human beings. Then, too, a superficial examination of our leading novelists might lead to this conclusion. Nevertheless, the conclusion would be not only false but almost the opposite of what is true.

It has probably been part of the growth of the novel form that the last half-century has seen the coming of a new nature novel which before that had been unknown. It may be that many of the poets of this age have determined to avail themselves of the greater flexibility of the novel. For when we read the works of the nature novelists we are continually coming upon passages of deep poetic beauty which mark them as the spiritual descendants of Keats and Wordsworth, of Shelley and Gray.

It might be said that the pioneers of the nature novel were Thomas Hardy and W. H. Hudson. Perhaps Hardy did more to establish the medium as a permanent addition to English literature; but it is in the pages of Hudson that we find that complete subjectivity, that profound harmony with nature which is at once so delightful and so amazing to the sympathetic reader. Hardy's interest was divided between humanity and the wild manifestations of nature; he loved to show his people against a hard background of rugged brown earth and gnarled trees and rushing water—sometimes his people are in deadly conflict with nature. But in Hudson the characters are at one with and a part of, nature. Hudson's nature is tropical and it never roars and destroys as in the writings of his contemporary. It may be said that each of these two writers was the first to show one of two different attitudes toward nature in the novel; Hudson harmoniously subjective, and Hardy the wilder, more objective attitude.

The works of both these novelists began to appear in the 1880's, and it was during the same decade that the nature writings of Francis Jammes were first published in France. Jammes did not then attract nearly the notice that either Hardy or Hudson did in England. It seems that we must be allowed to credit the writers in the English language with having almost a monopoly of the nature novel. The reader has no difficulty in finding examples in the works of living British writers of both the Hardy and the Hudson type of nature novel. Perhaps the most distinguished works of contemporaries showing the Hardy influence are those of the brothers Powys. Mr. Theodore Francis Powys, who lives in England, has given us an imposing succession of novels about people of the south English country. Mr. John Cowper Powys added considerably to his already wide fame when he brought out his two-volume novel, "Wolf Solent," in 1929. "Wolf Solent" is laid in Dorset, and although it is a work of individual stamp, the reader of Hardy finds himself at home with the familiar hilly countryside and even the familiarly queer characters.

A certain proportion of the short stories of Mr. Liam O'Flaherty, the talented young Irish writer who has come up since the war, shows that concentrated examination of nature which may remind one of Hudson. The comparison with Hudson cannot go very far, for Mr. O'Flaherty is entirely lacking in the languorous quality that there is in the master's depictions of South American jungle scenes. The Irishman's nature writings are enfused with a sharp brittleness which is perhaps indigenous to the northern atmosphere of the rugged British Isles. He writes of birds and butterflies, of goats and donkeys, endowing them with an individuality which is remarkable for its deep comprehension; although, unfortunately, the note he most often strikes is one of pathos arising from conflict.

It is the opinion of many leading critics both here and in Great Britain that some of the truly important and lasting contributions to the literature of our day are to be found in the work of Mr. Henry Williamson. Certainly Mr. Williamson's novel "The Pathway," which was published in America in 1928, must rank with the best novels written since the start of the twentieth century. Nature lovers who have not yet read "The Pathway" have a treat to look forward to; they will find a reading of it to be a vitally moving experience. Mr. Williamson has done something which probably no other exponent of the nature novel had done before him: he has been successful in combining the two elements of both types of the medium. There is in Mr. Williamson's world the wildness of Hardy's landscapes and the penetrating minuteness of Hudson's aspect of nature; there is a fusing of harmonious subtlety and hard strife.

A third kind of literature might be included under the nature novel. Readers all over the English-speaking world can be thankful for the chance that led a Polish sea captain named Joseph Korzeniowski to the belief that he could best express himself in our tongue. Writing under the name of Joseph Conrad, he appropriated a milieu which had been the exclusive property of writers of tales of adventurous action. Though his keen understanding of human character was profound, Conrad was capable of capturing the impersonal sweep and grandeur of the sea in mighty prose-rhythms which were sheer poetry. He undoubtedly broadened the realm of the English novel for all time: we find a disciple following in his steps in Mr. H. M. Tomlinson.

These are some of the important writers who have arisen out of what we call the industrial era. It may be that our enormous collections of city-dwellers have felt the need of a substitution for the practice of "communing with nature" that they have all but lost. Whatever the reason, our nature-novelists are being read, and we may be thankful for this sign that modern man has not lost—and does not appear in danger of losing—the consciousness of his harmonious relationship with nature. C. C.

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Children's Rights

I do wish . . . that every boy and girl in the world could have as happy a childhood as I had, with such all-round experiences with the fundamental things. . . .

I am convinced that all children ought to have a chance to become familiar with the open country.

They should know the joy of playing in healthful mud, of paddling in clean water, of hearing the rooster call up the sun, and birds sing praises to God for the new day.

They should have the vision of pure skies enriched at dawn and sunset with unspeakable glory; of dew-drenched mornings flashing with priceless gems; of grain fields and woodlands yielding to the feet of the wind; of the vast night sky "all throbbing and panting with stars."

They should feel the joy of seed-time and harvest, of dazzling summer noons and of creaking glittering winter nights. They should live with flowers and butterflies, with the wild things that have made possible the world of fable.

They should experience the thrill of going barefoot, of being out in the rain without umbrellas and rubber coats and buckled overshoes; of riding a white birch, of sliding down pine boughs, of climbing ledges and tall trees, of diving head first into a transparent pool.

They ought to know the smell of wet earth, of new mown hay; of the blossoming wild grape and eglantine, of an apple orchard in May and of a pine forest in July; of the crushed leaves of wax myrtle, sweet fern, mint and fir; of the breath of cattle and of fog blown inland from the sea.

They should hear the answer the trees make to the rain and to the wind; the sound of rippling and falling water, the muffled roar of the sea in a storm, and its lisping and laughing and clapping of hands in a stiff breeze. They should know the sound of frogs in a bog in April, of bees in a plum tree in May, of grasshoppers along the roadsides in June, of crickets out in the dark in September. They should have heard a leafless ash hum, a pine tree sigh, old trees groan in the forest, and the floating ice in a brook making its incomparable music beneath the frozen crystal roof of some flooded glade.

They should have a chance to . . . sleep under the open sky. They should have the fun of driving a horse, paddling a canoe, and sailing a boat, and of discovering that nature will honor the humblest seed they plant.—HENRY TURNER BAILEY, in "Yankee Notions."

Greek Women at Their Winter Tasks

THE sunniest, warmest corner of a Greek village cottage is reserved for the women's loom. Here, when the work in vineyards, orchards, and fields is over for a season, the women of the household come gladly to their weaving. The spinning of thread and the weaving of cloth is pleasant and profitable winter work. Hour after hour hears the rhythmic clap-clap of the shifting loom as the cloth advances. Sometimes it is a strip of bright-striped cloth for aprons, or a sheet of heavy peasant linen in the making. Again, it is a thick blanket of black and white wool from the backs of their own little flock, or it may be a saddle blanket of jolly design or a fine kilim rug of tapestry-weave for a daughter's dowry. Whatever it is, it is a work of love and of skill.

Every unmarried girl must prepare herself a respectable dowry of her own handiwork. There must be blankets of pure wool, rugs of home-dyed yarns, bolts of linen and cotton cloth, and embroideries. Mothers begin this task for their daughters at an early age and little girls soon learn to carry on the pattern of the weave. Many families raise silkworms and the raw silk makes a distinctive, coarse material which grows more beautiful with age. Of such material and of such a weave were the garments of the ancient Greeks which hung in deep and graceful folds.

Each section of the country and each island has its own special medium for weaving and its own designs. Some patterns are simple and chaste, others intricate and colorful. Some material is as fine as the sheerest muslin, others are as heavy as the weaves of the Russian peasant cloth. In recent years great efforts have been made to revive the home industries in the villages which had lost their interest somewhat in weaving and rug making. By teaching the people to appreciate their own talent and to pride themselves on their regional designs, and by finding for them a market for their work, those interested in preserving Greek native handicrafts have been rewarded by a revival of interest in the traditional home industries. At the same time, village housewives are learning anew the joy of having achieved a worthy object with every lovely rug or blanket that comes off their looms.

A Greek Cottage Interior

Copyright, N. Zographos, Athens

Stories in Storms

The great ship slithered and lurched and in its wallow the white spume flung wildly into the night air. Distant thongs of lightning flashed out across the black with little jagged fingers of flame. It rained, and the long promenades of the ship lay still and deserted, lashed and wet.

The Vagabond stepped out of a white companionway and, tempering his weight to the wind and rain, made his way forward. He was a connoisseur of storms at sea, and this was a spectacle not to be missed. He had been standing aft for some time, hands grasping the rail, before he noticed that he was not alone. A man, hatless, his form enveloped in a black oilskin, stood a little beyond him, gazing fixedly out into the storm. The Vagabond was not aware that the other had noticed his presence until he spoke. It was a deep voice filled with curves and cadences, and it rang out clearly above the guttural monotone of the storm.

"A storm at sea is a mighty majestic thing, an experience one never forgets, if he faces it beating bravely into the face. Few of us realize what a beautiful thing a storm can be—that is why the rest of them are all below."

"You have seen many of them?" the Vagabond inquired.

"A great many," the other said. "You see, I have spent a number of years in the tropics. No one knows what a storm can be unless he has seen one there. Tonight, though, it is not of the storm that I am thinking."

The Vagabond moved closer and then slowly, as if it were not an easy thing to do, the other unfolded this story:

"A great many years ago, longer than you would imagine, I was a young chap just out of school, about to embark upon the career of an author in New York City. But somehow New York did not quite fill my expectations. There was too much noise and hurry and confusion in the streets. It seemed impossible to think. Armed with a typewriter, a volume of Conrad, and a vast amount of enthusiasm, I set out one night to sea; signing on as a cabin-boy. I learned plenty, but I didn't write. Too much work to leave any time for that.

"Then one day the old four-master put in through a narrow hole in a reef to an island. When we entered the tropical lagoon, I thought it was all the tales of Paradise come true. Down among the coral rocks little colored fishes darted about. The early morning air was kind and cool. Coconut trees came down to the water's edge, spaced in an ordered sequence. I went ashore and wandered beneath them, where their graceful fronds bent over to touch the water. A little way inland I found a creek, spanned by the trunks of two fallen palms. It was after crossing this that I found myself in 'My Valley'! I named it that as soon as I saw it. I had come to a place for which I had been waiting a long time. On one side of the valley there fell a slender waterfall. It was silver and it sparkled a thousand colors in the sun. After a while I found out why it moved me so. It was reminiscent of a New England valley where I used to play as a child. The beauty was almost the same, only more intensified. So I built a little hut of palms and stayed. I shall write great things here, I said. This will be the spot from which I shall give to the world new thoughts, and courage that has never been given before.

"A long time passed, lastly as it does in that country. Each morning the green hills broke through the mist with their soft airs and blue skies, and each morning I sat down at my typewriter, but no words would come. Presently I would arise to wander over the sand in search of fallen cocoanuts, or swim for hours in the sapphire waters of the creek.

"Evening would be the same thing over again. I would sit down to write, only to lose myself, gazing at the tree beside my hut with its red flowers changing slowly to purple in the twilight.

"A tramp steamer sailing homeward put into my island one yellow and green spring and I boarded it, feeling pretty much of a failure. Back in New York I plunged into the whirl again and began to help build the world's bridges and do its work.

"You would think the story should end there, but it goes on. One night I came home to my garret room. It was storming outside. Suddenly there, with the lightning flashing out, I sat down and began to write. It was not about the storm, but of my island and all the loveliness that I knew so poignantly well. It was in this way my book was written. Rather strange, isn't it? But not so strange, for, you see, I know now I could have written it just as well when I was there on the island, only I was too overawed with the beauty to see it. That is why I am fond of storms. That is why I am here tonight. Next week we dock for a few hours at the island, and I am going back to My Valley—and this time I shall write!"

The story was ended, and they stood silent. The storm had quieted somewhat, and the lightning was sending vivid lines of fire across the sky. It had been doubly interesting to the Vagabond, because that very afternoon he had read the book of which the other was speaking and wondered, as he read, what manner of man it was who had written it.

Auction

(Alabama Hills)

I lifted up my eyes to winter hills
To seek for beauty when my heart seemed bare,
And found a loveliness which now distills
Its joy. Dawn raised the gray mist covering where
It lay on near-by ridges and they stood
Like counters in an antique shop heaped high
With treasures. Trees of old black walnut wood
Like candelabra limned the early sky,
White sycamores were ivory statuettes,
A thousand hickory leaves from frosty ways
Made old bronze coins, and matching sets
Of sweet gum leaves produced bright painted trays.

Then through the air a yodel sweet and clear,
With sliding notes like some soft yawning bell,
Announced to me a mountain auctioneer
Who had a world of loveliness to sell.

A lifting of my eyes—this was the price
That brought me beauty from an alien land:
It costs but this to purchase paradise:
A lifting of the heart to understand.

HAZEL MARYON HARRIS.

Susan's Day Out

(Queensland, Australia)

Peter had to pump into a tank to fill the drinking trough in a paddock three or four miles away, and he also wanted to pull out that very noxious weed, lantana, so he invited Susan to go with him to keep guard over the engine while he worked some way off and up the hillside.

Hard-boiled eggs, a loaf of bread, a pot of butter and cheese, dates, and some cake were hastily collected, also something to read and something to sew, for it would be a long, quiet day. Off they went in the sulky drawn by the faithful Dinah and accompanied by Joe, the cattle dog. It must have been iguanas' day out, too, for Joe soon found one to chase, until it made for the river and evaded him by keeping under the water in a shallow part where the current ran strong. Later on another hurried off the road from under the pony's feet, disturbed in its dust bath. On over hills and down little gullies, here a greeting to a teamster, who made room for them to pass his bullocks and loaded wagon, then a word with a road maker who asked permission to collect gravel from Peter's paddock, a stop to leave some plants at a farm, and lastly picking a track between stumps and logs and trees and through long grass, they arrived.

Dinah was let loose to graze about; the engine was started. Peter dressed for his part, which meant he changed into still older and more ragged clothes which he kept on the spot, and off he and Joe went. Susan settled down. It was very still and hot. The young cattle came to drink at the trough a few yards away and then lay down under a lovely cedar tree and chewed their cud. From her less picturesque and sociable haven, Susan watched them. Experience had taught her that under cedar trees there would be many flies and innumerable hairy caterpillars. Up the steep hillside she saw Peter moving amongst the prickly bushes and heard the chop, chop, of the brush hook as he worked.

Susan collected sticks and built them up against a large stone. She filled the billy—blackened from long use—at the trough where the clean water ran in, and suspended it over the fire at the end of a long stick which leaned across the stone and was held firm by a stone on its other end. In a few minutes the water boiled. Peter and Joe returned, they ate luncheon and took tally. It would take three hours to fill the tank, and Susan must climb up every three-quarters of an hour or so to inspect, in case the engine was pumping faster than the water in the well could supply. Off Peter went again. The shade had shifted and Susan found a less cramped spot on the grass. A red dingo trotted past on some business of his own, not looking to the right or left. Some red deer moved across the hill, three hundred yards away, stopped to sniff the air, and then sped across the horizon. Birds came to drink, a wood pigeon, a peewit and a jackass. The peewit knew too much of the ways of jackasses, and chased it away from where his nest and family were hidden. A sudden spiral current of air rushed past with swirling leaves and sticks and whistling sound, and the cattle snorted and scattered. Susan climbed up onto the tank stand and crept along till she could stand on a box and see over the edge and into the tank. It was two-thirds full, but the water was coming now only in jerks. The demand was stronger than the supply, the engine must be stopped.

After a while Peter came back, the day's work was over, the heat gave way to the evening, and man, woman, dog and pony turned homeward.

Proverb

A hen will keep its feet upon the ground;
It never sings.
The birds which make rare melody of sound.
Have used their wings.

P. P. STRACHAN.

Silhouettes

Practically contemporaneous with the wax portrait was the silhouette, which used to be exchanged among friends early in the nineteenth century, very much as photographs are today. The silhouette has been called the poor relation of the miniature and the forerunner of the daguerreotype. Black profile portraiture, at its best, and as practised in Europe, was a thing of beauty—almost worthy to take its place with the best miniature painting. At its worst, "paper cutting" was a quaintly appealing handicraft interesting to the social historian because of the side-lights it throws on men and manners of a vanished day.

Strange confusion has arisen . . . on account of the name. Black profile portraiture was practised in Europe long before Etienne de Silhouette economized in the public finance department of Louis XV, cut portraits of his friends for a pastime, and so caused the wits of the day to call by his name whatever was cheap and common. For, of course, these paper portraits were very cheap compared to a painting on canvas, a delicate miniature or even the comparatively low-priced wax portraits. "The days of fustian and the proletariat were coming; paper portraits instead of painting; then the apothecary picture-man, as Ruskin calls the photographer Daguerre."

Originating in France, and flourishing greatly in Germany at the period when Goethe and his friends were making literature and history at the Court of Weimar, the silhouette soon reached England and penetrated through royalty and the nobility to the middle and then to the lower classes. . . .

Mrs. Bolton cleverly observes that in England, professional silhouetting, at any rate, started with Mrs. Pyburg, who made black paper portraits of King William and Queen Mary. "After reading English books upon silhouettes, you feel that you should as soon forget your mother's name, or the date of the Battle of Hastings, as forget Mrs. Pyburg. She began things, she is like Adam and Eve; and after Mrs. Pyburg, nothing, until, in the early nineteenth century, England began to send us here in America her prodigies."

One silhouettist from England who made a great success in America was Master Hubard, so called from the fact that he began the practise of his profession at the early age of twelve. When he was seventeen, he landed in New York, and for many years itinerated in the United States, making silhouettes at a cost of fifty cents apiece. While in Boston, Hubard worked at the Exchange Coffee House, cutting full-length portraits by hand in twelve seconds. Mr. Joye and Mr. Bache were other silhouettists who practised their art in New England, but the true successor of Master Hubard was undoubtedly Master Hanks, whom we find advertised in 1828 as "capable of delineating every object in nature and art with extraordinary correctness."—MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD, in "Social Life in Old New England."

Unfailing Refreshment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE assurance of spiritual refreshment which comes through the study or reading of the Word of God presented in the Bible, is indeed precious. Rightly interpreted, the inspired writings of Holy Writ bring a refreshment, mentally and physically, which cannot be secured from writings of a less spiritual character.

When Peter preached one of his wonderful sermons (as recorded in the third chapter of Acts), he emphasized the power of Christ, or Truth, and said to his hearers, "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord." According to Peter, then, spiritual refreshment comes to those who turn away from sin and in some measure realise the presence of Truth, which destroys error. Such refreshment is assured to all who understandingly accept Christ Jesus as their Saviour from the discords of earthly experience.

In her extensive writings on Christian Science Mary Baker Eddy clearly sets forth the facts concerning the teachings of Christ Jesus, and elucidates the healing power or restoring influence manifested in the works of the Saviour. Writing of the great Master, who elucidated and demonstrated the Principle of being, Mrs. Eddy speaks of him in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 269) as one "whose precepts and example have a perpetual freshness in relation to human events."

When, through Christian Science, one obtains some adequate sense of the grandeur, completeness, and practicability of the teachings of Jesus, one appreciates in some degree the perfection of his human character. Even a moderate understanding of his "precepts and example" affords constant and unfailing refreshment, and the "sweetsmelling savour" of the Master's life and works becomes a constant encouragement, renewing the hopes and energies of every sincere follower.

Through the light which this Science throws upon the Scriptures, the earnest student of the Science of Christianity constantly discovers new revelations of Truth. He discerns deeper meanings in the Master's words and better understands the significance of the healings performed by him. Indeed, all of this spiritual unfolding aids the student in obtaining an understanding of the art of mental healing, as Jesus practiced it. For, believing (understanding in some degree) the Master's promise, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," the student of this Science actually accomplishes similar healing works on the same basis. This practice does indeed bring refreshment, a sweet sense of the power of perfect Love, the divine Principle of all life, and of the healing effects of the truth.

The practice of this healing truth refreshes those who apply it, by lifting their thought and lives to a better understanding of God, and every sincere student rejoices in this mental journey heavenward. Hope based on God is found to be an unfailing stimulus; it enables one to progress steadily, grateful for the refreshment of Truth and for the tender lessons it teaches of wisdom, affection, and good will. Referring, in 1894, to this upward trend, in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the original edifice of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 144), "To-day, be this hope in each of our hearts,—precious in God's sight as shall be the assembling of His people in this temple, sweet as the rest that remaineth for the righteous, and fresh as a summer morn,—that, from earth's pillows of stone, our visible lives are rising to God."

In this line of mental ascent progress is sure; and the teachings of Christian Science, demonstrated, refresh thought, cultivate, broaden, and enlarge individual character, and give purpose, strength, and success to human existence. Disappointments caused by building hope upon the shifting sands of material sense, and by looking for refreshment from physical conditions or pleasures, are thus swept out of one's human pathway; and the calm expectation of refreshment through moral and spiritual means is lovingly fulfilled from the unlimited resources of divine Truth, Life, and Love.

To a letter reviewing the progress of her Christian cause, emphasizing the necessity for its continuance, refreshing the hopes and aspirations of her followers, Mrs. Eddy added these words (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 134):

"Truth happifies life in the hamlet or town;
Life lessens all pride—its pomp and its frown—
Love comes to our tears like a soft summer shower,
To beautify, bless, and inspire man's power."

Moorish Garden

I can see in my imagination its red-brown castellated walls on which the storks were nesting. I can hear their raucous calls. I see the blue morning-glories covering great spaces below the turrets where we used to walk. I hear the faint sound of the blindfolded donkey as it turned the water wheel near the Medersea and the trickling water falling into the lily tank near by. I see the long pergolas made of irregular poles and reeds on which the grapevines were casting flickering shadows on the paths beneath. I remember beds of blue and white verbenas below the level of the walks with here and there, regardless of any order, a pomegranate or apricot or orange tree, and the low-clipped hedge of lavender enclosing them. Beside the softly modeled broad steps that led from one level of the garden to another the broad-leaved Acanthus was in flower and yuccas were starting to send up their spikes of blooms. The large-flowered Datura arborea and some broad-leaved banana plants filled one corner of the great walled-in space. Through a superbly proportioned Moorish archway groups of white-robed Arabs were strolling, fans in hand, to the little café which overlooks the river Bou-reg-reg and the white-walled town of Salé on the other side.—DAVID FAIRCHILD, in "Exploring for Plants."

The Holly Tree

O Reader! hast thou ever stood to see
The Holly Tree?
The eye that contemplates it well perceives
Its glossy leaves
Order'd by an intelligence so wise,
As might confound the Atheist's sophistries.

Below, a circling fence, its leaves are seen,
Wrinkled and keen;
No grazing cattle through their prickly round
Can reach to wound;
But as they grow where nothing is to fear,
Smooth and unarm'd the pointless leaves appear.

I love to view these things with curious eyes,
And moralize;
And in this wisdom of the Holly Tree
Can emblems see
Wherewith perchance to make a pleasant rhyme,
One which may profit in the after time.

Thus, though abroad perchance I might appear
Harsh and austere,
To those who on my leisure would intrude
Reserved and rude.
Gentle at home amid my friends I'd be
Like the high leaves upon the Holly Tree.

And should my youth, as youth is apt I know,
Some harshness show,
All vain asperities I day by day
Would wear away,
Till the smooth temper of my age should be
Like the high leaves upon the Holly Tree.

And as when all the summer trees are seen
So bright and green,
The Holly leaves a sober hue display
Less bright than they,
But when the bare and wintry woods we see,
What then so cheerful as the Holly Tree?

So serious should my youth appear among
The thoughtless throng,
So would I seem among the young and gay
More brave than they,
That in my age as cheerful I might be
As the green winter of the Holly Tree.

—ROBERT SOUTHEY, Poems.

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By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS REACH STILL LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Trading Quickens Moderately on Decline—Close Is Weak

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—The stock market broke out of its narrow trading area on the downside today.

The extreme stagnation of the market in the previous session, as it endeavored to break away from the downward trend of Monday and Tuesday, encouraged fresh selling, and trading quickened moderately.

Isolated strength of some of the rails bolstered the list a little in the late morning, but the decline became emphatic after midday, and losses of 2 to 5 points were numerous.

Announcement of the Richfield Oil receivership, in the early afternoon, was an unsettling influence.

Stocks closed weak, with losses of 2 to 7 points well scattered through the list of active issues.

Trading was in larger volume than yesterday. Allied Chemical dropped 7, Eastman Kodak and Public Service of New Jersey about 5, American Telephone and American & Foreign Power 4 and U. S. Steel and American Can 2 points. Sales approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Earnings Statements

Apparent inability of the share market to extend its gain, and unfavorable earnings estimates, were factors in its decline. American & Foreign Power broke soon after the opening, in response to talk of expected net for 1930 of only about $1 a share.

The few earnings reports already available, however, have provided a little cheer, particularly American Telephone's net of $10.40 a share, as a preliminary estimate, which is about equivalent to 1929, allowing for the increase in the number of shares. Western Union reported $9.10 a share, compared with $15.11 in 1929. The annual dividend is $8. United Fruit reported $4.24, against a dividend requirement of $4, and 1929 net $6.78.

Evidence of the extensive flow of standard stocks into investment portfolios appeared in the report of the floating support of U. S. Steel at the end of the year, which showed a drop of 205,422 shares in three months. The extensive distribution of fixed trust units has undoubtedly been an important factor in this showing.

The General Motors December sales report, showing sales to dealers nearly double the like month of 1929, and a large increase in consumer buying, was regarded favorably, but it had little influence marketwise, as the earlier than usual introduction of the low priced line had foreshadowed a similar showing.

The weekly statements of the Bank of England and the Bank of France showed that efforts to check the flow of gold from London had as yet failed to take effect. The British bank lost about $7,500,000, in gold, while French holdings reached still another new peak.

Bonds Resume Advance

The bond market had no competition from new financing today, and resumed its advance.

The volume of business showed a tendency to expand, and bidding for corporate domestic issues, especially railroad obligations, improved. With a total of $230,000,000 in new issues already publicly offered this week, there was not a single offering of any consequence today, which permitted investment issues to resume their normal trend in this period of extreme ease in the money market.

Call loans renewed at 1½ per cent, and some dealers made an additional cut in time rates for the second day in succession.

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READING IRON CO.'S BUSINESS GAINING

READING, Pa., Jan. 15 (AP)—Salesmen of the Reading Iron Company, with headquarters here, brought tidings of better times and a larger volume of business at their annual meeting, P. N. Guthrie Jr., president, stated.

For the first time in a long period the big tube mills here are in full operation, and plants in other parts of the city and the big mills at Danville, Pa., are at work.

STANDARD GAS FINANCING

New financing on behalf of Standard Gas & Electric Company in the amount of $10,-000,000 will shortly be undertaken by a banking group comprising H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., Harris, Forbes & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation. The financing is expected to take the form of short-term 6 per cent notes which will carry a conversion privilege.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
43¼	25		Ahlthl	200	27½	27½	27½		
37¾	14¼	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	15	14¾	15	15	
34¾	32	1.40	Addressograph	400	31¾	31¾	31¾		
5¾	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¾	½	..	Ahumada	100	½	½	½	½	
156¾	87½	5†	Air Reduc	8200	90	82¾	83	88¼	
2¾	½	..	Ajax Rubber	800	½	½	½	½	
9¾	4¾	.60	Alaska Jun	6300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼	
11¼	..	..	Albany PWP	100	..	..	..	..	
33¾	8¾	..	Alleghany	2400	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
247	170¼	6†	*Allied Chem	12400	183¼	176¾	177¼	190¾	
136¼	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123	123	123	123¼	
6¾	2¼	..	Allis-Chal	3600	3¾	3¼	3¼	4¼	
31½	18¼	..	*Amerada	300	20	19½	20	20	
		..	Am Ag C of Del	200	31¾	31¾	31½	33¼	
		..	Am Ag C of Con	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
84¾	30	2.40	Am Brake	600	34	33	33	34¼	
21¾	6¼	..	Am Br Dev	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
84	38	7	Am Br Sv pf	30	48¾	45¾	46¾	45½	
156½	104¾	4†	Am Can	58000	117¼	107½	107½	110¾	
156½	140½	7	Am Can pf	100	147	147	147	147½	
82½	26¼	3	Am Car & F	800	33½	31¾	32	32	
40¾	27	3	Am Chain	300	31¾	30¼	30¼	..	
81¼	35	2†	Am Chicle	400	41¼	40	41¼	..	
22	15¾	2.40	Am Colortype	300	18	17½	18	..	
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	100	9¾	9¼	9¾	9¼	
101¾	25	..	Am & FPw	74300	32¾	28½	29½	32¾	
101	73	6	Am &FP 6	100	78¼	78¼	78¼	..	
111½	89	7	Am & FP 7	100	91	91	91	91	
33¾	5¼	..	Am Hawaii	800	5¾	5¼	5¼	9½	
41¾	24½	3†	Am Ice	300	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
35¾	16	2†	Am Int Corp	3400	19½	18¾	18¾	19¾	
105	18¼	3	Am Loco	600	24½	24	24	24	
118½	68¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	77½	77½	77½	77½	
14½	3	..	Am Mach & Met	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾	
51¼	13½	1	Am Metals	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	..	
96	30	7	Am Nat G pf	50	37½	37½	37½	37½	
119¾	36¼	1†	Am Pw&Lt	24400	47¼	43¾	43¾	47	
89½	74¾	5	Am P&L pf st	100	80	80	80	80½	
39¾	15	1	Am Radiat	8400	17¼	16¾	17	17¾	
37	5¾	..	Am Repub	100	10¼	7¼	7¼	9¾	
100½	28	2†	Am Roll Mill	9800	30¼	29¼	29¾	31	
67¾	53½	3	Am Saf Raz	1800	63	61¾	62	62¾	
79½	37½	4	Am Smelt	2000	44¾	43¾	43½	44¾	
22¼	1¾	..	Am Solvents	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33¼	23¼	3	Am Sti Fnd	700	28¼	25	25	28¾	
116	110	7†	Am Sti Fnd pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	
33¾	8¾	..	Am Solvents pf		9¾	9¾	9¾	..	
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	100	101	101	101	..	
27½	15	2	Am Sm & Ref	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	..	
274¼	170¾	9	Am Tel & T	15000	184¾	179¾	180¼	184¾	
20¼	5½	..	Am Wool	400	10¾	10	10	10¾	
134½	47¾	3	Am Wat W	4700	57	54	54	56½	
44½	15¾	..	Am Wool pf	3800	33¼	29¾	29¾	31¼	
47¾	3¾	..	Am Zinc	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	
53¼	19	1	Anac Wire	300	25	25	25	25½	
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	18600	33¾	31½	31½	32½	
37½	10¾	1	Andes Cop	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾	
39¾	13¾	3	Arch Dan	100	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	
9¾	3¾	..	Arm Ill A	500	3½	3½	3½	3½	
4¾	1½	..	Arm Ill B	200	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾	
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	400	37½	36¾	36¾	38	
13¾	3½	..	Arnold Cons	200	4	4	4	4	
48½	20	4	Asso Apparl	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	
50¼	19	2½	Asso Dry G	3200	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾	
242¼	168	10	Atchison	900	188½	186	186	189	
108¾	100	5	Atchison pf	200	104½	104½	104½	105	
175½	95¼	10†	Atl Coast L	400	115	113½	113½	113	
51¾	18¾	1†	Atl Refin	600	20½	19¾	19¾	20¾	
106	97	6	Atlas Pwd pf	120	98½	99	98	97½	
37	7	1†	Atlas Stores	400	9½	9¾	9½	..	
8½	2½	..	Atlas Tack	100	3¼	3¼	3½	..	
263¾	60¾	4†	Auburn Auto	9500	105¾	103	102	104	
30	15	3	*Austin N new	100	23	23	23	..	
9¾	2¾	..	Aviation	700	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼	

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	2700	22¾	21¾	21½	22¼	
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	180	93	92	92	93	
122¾	55¾	7	Balt & O	5300	78¾	76¾	76¾	78¼	
34	8¾	1	Barnsdall A	1400	12½	12¼	12¾	12¾	
92	62	4	Beatrice	100	65½	65¾	65½	..	
109¼	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	200	107	106	106	106¼	
70¼	46¾	3†	Beechnut	200	51	50	50	51	
6¾	2¼	..	Belding H	700	2½	2¼	2½	2½	
85½	76¼	5.52	Belg NR ppf	100	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¾	
57¾	14½	1	Bendix	3500	19	17¾	18	18¾	
56¼	30¾	2	Best & Co	400	33	32¼	32¼	33	
110¼	47¾	6	Beth Steel	16200	50¾	49¼	49¾	50½	
134	112¾	7	Beth Steel pf	200	116½	116	116	116½	
41¾	23	1½	Blaw Knox	300	26½	26	26½	26½	
90	74	7	Blumenthal pf	50	75½	73½	73¾	..	
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	600	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	
90¾	60½	3†	Borden	3900	69	67½	68	69¾	
50½	15	1	Borg-Warner	3900	29¼	21	21½	22	
25¾	11¾	1½	Briggs	4300	17¼	16½	16½	17¾	
35¼	15¼	2	Briggs & Str	100	17½	17½	17½	16½	
22¼	1¾	..	Brockway	100	3	3	3	..	
78¾	55¼	4	Bkyn Man T	300	59¼	59¼	59¼	..	
173¼	98½	5	Bkyn Un G	300	107¼	106½	106½	106	
30¾	10	..	Bruns Balke	500	11¾	11¼	11¼	12	
43	21	2½	Bucy cv pf	100	26½	26¼	26½	25½	
14¾	6¾	1	Budd Wheel	800	10½	9¾	9¾	9¾	
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
51¾	18¾	1	Burroughs	700	22¾	22¾	22¾	23	
112¾	33½	..	Byers	2300	43½	40¾	40¾	43¾	

—C—

77½	41¾	4	Calif Fdk	1100	46¼	45¾	45¾	48½	
30	10	2	Campbell	200	12½	12½	12½	13	
89¾	28¾	..	Calu & Ariz	500	37½	37	37	..	
33¾	7¾	..	Calu & Hecla	200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
76¾	30½	..	Canad Dry	4300	33¼	31½	31¾	33¾	
52¼	35½	10	Can Pac	14000	40¾	39	39½	40¾	
34¼	16½	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	18¾	18½	18½	..	
28¾	7½	..	Capital Adm	300	11	10½	10½	11½	
362¾	83½	6	Case Thresh	8500	87	82	82½	86¾	
79¾	22	3†	Caterpillar	14400	30¾	29¾	29¾	30½	
60	3	..	Celotex	200	7¾	7	7¾	7	
84¾	17¼	..	Celotex pf	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	27¾	
36½	18	1½	Gen Aguirre	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..	
65¼	21	..	Cerro de P	1200	24½	24¼	24¼	24	
15½	2		Cert-Teed	200	3½	3¼	3½	3½	
67¾	14¾	1.80	Checker Cab	2600	18¾	17¾	17¾	18½	
82½	32¼	3	Ches Corp	1600	41¾	40¾	40¾	41½	
51¾	32¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1800	41¾	40	40	41¾	
10	5	..	Chi & Alton	400	2¼	2	2¼	2¼	
10¾	¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾	
17¾	4¾	..	Chi Gt West	700	7¾	6¼	7¾	6¾	
52¾	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	900	22½	20¼	22½	20¾	
82¾	41¼	..	Chi M&SP	200	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	
46¼	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	1400	12	12	12	12½	
89¾	28¾	4	Chi & NW	700	40	38¾	39	40¾	
37	7¾	..	Chi Pneu	200	10½	10¼	10½	10½	
55½	22¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	27½	27¼	27¼	27½	
115¾	44¼	2½	Chi RI	800	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	
67¾	22¾	2.40	Childs	400	26¾	26½	26½	26¾	
43	14½	1	Chrysler	2700	16¾	16	16½	16¾	
49	32¾	3.60†	City Ice	100	36½	36½	36½	38½	
98¾	77½	6½	City Ice pf	10	77½	77½	77½	78	
13¾	2¼	1	City Stores	200	3¼	3	3¼	3	
20¾	8¾	..	Col Bea Oil	1200	10	10	10	10	
191¾	133¼	..	Coca Cola	3500	150½	147	147	152	
64¼	44	2½	Col Fuel	8000	54¾	47½	47½	48	
103¾	97	6	Col Palm pf	100	102	102	102	..	
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	200	24½	23¾	23¾	24½	
87	30¾	2‡	Colum Gas	9700	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾	
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	400	104½	104¼	104½	104	
199	69½	6	Col Carbon	1800	81	76½	76¾	80½	
37¾	7¾	¾	Col Graph	1800	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼	
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1st	20	81½	81½	81½	81½	
44¾	30½	..	Com Cr of B	100	38	35	35	35	
58	21¾	1.80†	Com Inv Tr	300	25¾	25½	25½	26	
38	14	1	Com Sol	9500	16	15½	15½	16	
20¼	7½	.60	Commwlth So	6500	9	8¾	8¾	9	
104¾	86½	6	Commwlth 6pf	400	95½	95	95	..	
19¾	6¼	..	Conselium	3400	8½	7¾	8	8	
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	200	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾	
136¼	78¼	4	Con Gas	8000	85¼	82¾	82¾	84¾	
105½	99½	5	Con Gas of	200	104	103¼	104	107½	
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼	
8½	2	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	..	
53½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	1000	22	21¾	21¾	22¼	
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	1100	3	2¾	2¾	3	
71¾	43½	2½	Cont Can	200	49¾	48½	48½	49	
37¾	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	13¾	11½	11½	11¾	
84	21½	..	Cont Motors	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾	
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	2400	10	9¾	9¾	10½	
40¾	8½	1	Cont Shares	1200	10¼	9½	9½	10¼	
111¾	65	3†	Corn Prod	1800	79½	77¾	77¾	79	
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	60	147½	147½	147½	..	
33	7½	..	Coty	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22	3¼	..	Crosley	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18½	4¾	1	Crown Zell	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
83¾	50½	5†‡	Crucible	3600	55½	53¾	53¾	57	
19½	2½	..	Cuba Co	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
70	32	6	*Cuba Ry pf	10	35	35	35	37¾	
9	2	..	Cub Am S	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	
65⅜	25	..	Cub Am S pf	1100	31	30	30	..	
48	38¾	4	Cudahy	300	42½	42½	42½	42½	
126½	85	6	Curtis Pub	300	91½	91½	91½	..	
121¼	112	7	Curtis P pf	200	114	113¼	113¼	113½	
14¾	1¾	..	Curtis Wr	1300	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
19¾	3	..	Curtis Wr A	800	6¾	5½	5½	6¼	
90½	35	3½‡	Cutler	400	38	37¾	38	..	

—D—

43¾	10	..	Davison	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼	
30	9½	2.31	Debenham	100	13¼	12¼	12½	11	
24½	20	1.40	Deere pf	200	22	22	22	..	
153	69½	6†	Del Lac&W	900	92	90½	90½	90½	
43¾	11½	1.20	Devoe & R A	200	13¾	13	13	..	
		..	Diamond Mtch pf	800	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
		8	Diamond Match	1800	16¾	14¾	14½	16½	
10¾	6¼	1	Dome Mines	9500	10¼	9¾	10	9¾	
39¾	12	1.20	Briggs	4300	17¼	16½	16½	17¾	
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	19500	87¼	84	84½	88¾	
57½	22	..	Durham H pf	50	22	21½	21½	22	

—E—

25½	6½	1½‡	Eastern RM	100	9¼	9¼	9½	..	
255¼	142½	5†	East Kodak	14200	150½	145¼	145¾	151¾	
37½	11¾	1½	*Eaton Axle	100	14½	14¼	14¼	14½	
114½	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	3500	52½	50¾	51	52½	
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	500	3½	3	3	3	
103½	34¾	1	Elec P&L	1100	43¾	41½	41½	43½	
102	84¾	6	El Pr&Lt 6 pf	1400	89½	89½	89½	89	
5½	¾	..	Elk Horn	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
14	2	..	Elk Horn pf	10	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼	
59¾	36¾	5	End John	200	40	39¾	39¾	..	
50¾	31½	2½	Equit Bldg	500	33½	33	33	33½	
63¾	22¼	..	Erie	200	30¾	29	30	30¼	
27½	21¾	1½	*Ex Buffet	50	22	21¼	21¼	..	

—F—

39¾	3½	..	Fairbanks pf	20	8	6	6	5½	
38	13½	..	Fed Dept St	200	18¾	18½	18¾	19	
13¼	5½	80†	Motor T	400	8	8	8	..	
43	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	24½	24½	24½	24½	
89¾	42¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	500	47¾	47	47	48	
33½	15¾	1	Firestone	100	17	17	17	17	
87¾	53¾	6	Firestone pf	600	60	58½	60	60	
61¾	38¾	2½	First Nat St	900	45½	44½	45	45	
5½	½	..	Fisk Rubber	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
21	1¼	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	10	2¼	2½	2½	2¾	
63½	30	3	Florsheim S	500	34	34	34	..	
50¾	12	1	Follansbee B	200	15½	15	15	..	
104½	37½	2	Foster & W	2500	47½	44¾	44¾	47	
50	18¼	..	Fourth Natl'n	300	28	26	26	..	
37¾	16¾	4	Fox A	5200	30	28¾	27½	27½	
85½	34½	4†	*Freeport Tex	2200	30	29¼	29½	33	

—G—

11¾	3¼	..	Gabriel A	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
80	50	5	Gamewell	60	54	53	53	..	
16½	3½	..	Gen Am Inv	1000	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	
111¾	53¼	4†	Gen Am Tk	300	55½	54¼	55½	55¾	
71¼	22¾	3	Gen Asphalt	1800	28½	27½	27¾	28¾	
125	97	8	Gen Bak pf	100	100	100	100	104	
38½	8¾	..	Gen Bronze	600	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾	
109¾	36	7	Gen Cable pf	10	89	87½	87½	92	
95¾	41¾	8	Gen Elec	38000	44¾	42¼	43¾	44¾	
12	11¾	.60	Gen Elec 5%	500	12	12	12	12	
61¾	43¾	3	*Gen Foods	4200	48¾	48¾	48¾	50½	
106½	38	6	Gen G & E cv pf	400	69¾	65¾	65¾	68½	
18¾	3¾	.90	Gen G&E A	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾	
85¾	40¼	3†	Gen Mills	2000	48¾	46¾	46¾	47¾	
98¾	41¾	4	Gen Mot pf	200	86½	86¼	86½	88	
54½	31¼	3†	Gen Motors	33200	38¼	35¼	35½	33¾	
82¾	12¾	da	Gen Pub Svc	200	15½	15¼	15¼	15¾	
8¾	3¾	..	Gen Realty r	8700	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
106¾	66	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	70½	69	69	70¾	
90	38	4†	Gen Refrac	200	43	43¾	43¾	43½	
58	21¾	1.80†	Gillette	3600	28¾	27¼	27¼	27½	
38	14	1	Gillette pf	300	44½	44½	44½	..	
20¼	7½	.60	Gilliden	6500	9	8¾	8¾	9	
104¾	86½	6	Gilliden pf	400	95½	95	95	..	
19¾	6¼	..	Gimbel Bros	3400	8½	7¾	8	8	
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	200	17¼	17¾	17½	17¾	
136¼	78¼	4	Con Gas	8000	85¼	82¾	82¾	84¾	
105½	99½	5	Con Gas of	200	104	103¼	104	107½	
22½	5½	1.20	Container A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼	
8½	2	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	..	
53½	16¾	..	Cont Bak A	1000	22	21¾	21¾	22¼	
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	1100	3	2¾	2¾	3	
71¾	43½	2½	Cont Can	200	49¾	48½	48½	49	
37¾	9¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	13¾	11½	11½	11¾	
84	21½	..	Cont Motors	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾	
30½	7¾	..	Cont Oil	2400	10	9¾	9¾	10½	
40¾	8½	1	Cont Shares	1200	10¼	9½	9½	10¼	
111¾	65	3†	Corn Prod	1800	79½	77¾	77¾	79	
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	60	147½	147½	147½	..	
33	7½	..	Coty	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22	3¼	..	Crosley	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
18½	4¾	1	Crown Zell	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
83¾	50½	5†‡	Crucible	3600	55½	53¾	53¾	57	
19½	2½	..	Cuba Co	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
70	32	6	*Cuba Ry pf	10	35	35	35	37¾	
9	2	..	Cub Am S	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	
65⅜	25	..	Cub Am S pf	1100	31	30	30	..	
48	38¾	4	Cudahy	300	42½	42½	42½	42½	
126½	85	6	Curtis Pub	300	91½	91½	91½	..	
121¼	112	7	Curtis P pf	200	114	113¼	113¼	113½	
14¾	1¾	..	Curtis Wr	1300	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
19¾	3	..	Curtis Wr A	800	6

AYRES THINKS BUSINESS WILL GAIN IN 1931

Adjustments Lay Foundation for Recovery—Says Many Stocks Bargains

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, in the company's business bulletin says:

"The liquidation of the unexpected in this depression has apparently been about complete, and this circumstance constitutes the soundest reason for believing that general business recovery will get under way in this new year.

"The year 1930 was full of unwelcome surprises. The world-wide drop in commodity prices was the most serious. The collapse in the value of silver was important. The astonishingly drastic decline in the market values of our stocks and bonds and of foreign bonds brought unexpectedly great losses to large numbers of individuals and corporations, and for the most part such losses are irretrievable.

"The severe drought was a surprise; the world-wide political unrest was unforeseen; the erratic dumping of products by Russia was not predictable. The failure of many banks in this country which has fundamentally the soundest of all banking systems, and the strongest individual banking units, was an unexpected development.

"Finally, the greatest surprise of all was the discovery that business was not fundamentally sound, coming after the almost universal acceptance of the numerous declarations that it was. The past year was one long series of surprises to business, most of them important, and nearly all unfavorable.

"Business has to go on because the life of the nation goes on, and so business always adjusts itself to new conditions, no matter how unfavorable they may be. In all our long business history the second year after a panic decline has never been as bad as the first year. Before the end of the second year business has always had its readjustments far enough along to get under way at an increasing pace.

"It may even prove that the worst of the depression has not yet been reached, but nevertheless the weight of probability is distinctly in favor of durable improvement beginning in 1931. American business has spent an entire year on adjusting itself to new, unfavorable, and unexpected conditions. This is the best reason for believing that it will do better in 1931 than it did in the year just closed.

"Common stocks appear to be selling at bargain prices."

WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS GAIN IN LAST QUARTER

Earnings of Western Union Telegraph Company in the fourth quarter of 1930 increased approximately $456,000 over the third quarter. Comparison of net income for the full year (December estimated) with reported income for nine months to Sept. 30 indicates that the company earned in the fourth quarter $2,725,-110, equal to $2.66 a share on 1,024,-114 shares.

This compares with $2.22 a share in the third quarter, $2.77 a share in the second quarter and $1.45 in the first quarter, indicating net for the full 1930 year of $9.10 a share.

In 1929 Western Union earned $15.11 a share on 1,023,789 shares and in 1928, $15.10 a share on 1,023,781 shares.

The preliminary report for 1930 (December estimated) compares with the three previous years as follows:

	1930	1929
*Gross rev	$133,269,598	$148,449,854
Reprs and deprec	19,476,061	22,944,999
Exp, tax and rents	99,425,925	106,419,901
Bond interest	5,047,578	3,610,065
Net increase	9,320,034	15,474,893

*Includes interest and dividends received.

LARGER HARDWARE ORDERS ARE PLACED

Following the usual post-holiday lull in buying, the holiday trade of the country is placing somewhat larger orders than in recent weeks.

The increased activity is apparent in most of the important market centers, Hardware Age says, in its weekly market summary, and in most instances some improvement in general conditions has been reflected by the expansion of sales volume.

One of the most encouraging signs of betterment in basic conditions is that many workers are resuming their jobs in several of the largest industrial centers.

Another indication of the better tone now prevailing in the hardware industry is the good volume of business that is being booked in future orders for spring merchandise.

It appears that inventories have disclosed the abnormally low state of stocks and have made the necessity of making replenishments obvious to the dealer.

The price tendency has become more stable at the present low levels, and buyers are not so cautious as they have been for some time with respect to placing quantity orders.

The credit situation has also shown some improvement since the first of the year, and the average status of collections is considered fairly satisfactory.

DEVONSHIRE INVESTING

Devonshire Investing Corporation reports gross income from interest and dividends received during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1930, amounting to $74,766. This resulted in a balance after expenses and taxes of $62,516, which was within $3500 of the annual dividend requirements on the company's common stock. This does not, however, reflect net losses realized on the sale of securities totaling $45,135 for the year. After payment of the regular dividends of $3 a share on the common stock, the earned surplus amounted to $83,062 on Dec. 31, 1930.

STATE STREET INVESTMENT

State Street Investment Corporation shares had a liquidating value after all expenses and reserve for taxes on Dec. 31, 1930, of $65.17 a share, compared with $87.94 on Dec. 31, 1929. At the year-end common stocks held which cost $15,122,953 had a market value of $8,061,038 and preferred stock with a cost of $290,712 had a market value of $238,500. Cash and short-term notes accounted for $3,836,841, or approximately 30 per cent of the total assets (securities at market value) of $11,988,883.

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION

North American Aviation, Inc., reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,871,369 after expenses and taxes, compared with $1,833,930 in the first nine months of 1929.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER CO.

Mississippi River Power Co., including Missouri Transmission Co., reports for 13 months ended Nov. 30 net of $1,708,185 after depreciation, taxes and interest, compared with $1,094,755 the preceding 12 months.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	83	83
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	100
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	81¼	81¼
Am Metals 5½s	83¼	83¼
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	49½	47
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	107¼	107¼
Am T&T 5s '43	106½	106½
Am T&T sf 5s '50	106	106
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108¾
Am WW&Elec 6s '34	102	102
Anglo-Chile 7s '42	83	83
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	76	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	86¼	86¼
Atch T&SF 4½s cv	117¾	117
Atlantic & Danv 1st 4s '48	80½	80½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	86½	86½
Atl Refning deb 5s '37	103½	103½
B&O 1st 4s '48	97¼	97
B&O 4s PLEAWV div '41	96¾	96¾
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100½
B&O 5½s '36	103¾	103¾
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	108	108
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107½	107½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111¼	111¼
Boston & Me 5s '35	89¾	89¾
Boston & Me 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Brklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	99½	99½
Brlyn Un El 5s '50	103½	103½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	90	90
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102½	102½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¾	100¾
Cal Pack 5s	98½	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	98½	98
Can Nat Ry 4½s '65	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101¾	101¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104¾	104¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	101½	101½
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¾	102½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96½	96¾
Cen SS Ltd 6s '42	55	55
Cen Dist Tel 5s	105	105
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96½	96½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Certainteed 5½s rets '48	34¾	33½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	83½	83½
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104½
Ches & O 4½s D	100½	100½
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97¾
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	48½	48½
Chi I & SthP&Pac adj 2000	32½	32½
Chi & NW gen 4s '87	89	89
Chi & NW 4½s '87	90¼	90¼
Chi & Nw 4s '36	108	107½
Chi Un Sta 4½s C '63	114¾	114½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89½	89½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104½	104½
Chile Copper 5s '47	83¾	83¾
Childs 5s	80¼	80¼
Clev Mah Val 5s	101	101
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103½	102¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106½	106½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	97½	97½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94¼	94¼
Colonial 5s	60¼	60
Com Inv Trust 5s '49	104¾	104¾
Container Corp 5s '45	62½	62½
Con Gas 5½s '36	108	108
Crown Cork & Seal 4s '42	83	83
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	96	96
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	9	9
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56¾	56¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	94½	94½
Del & Hudson 4½s '43	90½	90¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	65½	65½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	73	73
Detroit Edison 4½s '33	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 4½s	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57	104½	103½
Dynamit Nobel 5½s '51	101	101
Erie gen lien 4s '95	61	61
Erie gen 5s '53	81	81
Gen Baking 5½s	96½	96½
Gen Pet 5s '40	103½	103½
Gen Tbr&Rub 6s	63¾	63¾
Goodrich 6s	71¼	71¼
Goodrich 1st 4½s '57	102	102
Goodyear 5s '57	83½	83
Grand Tr Ry Can 5s '54	110½	110½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	96½	96½
Great Northern Ry 7s '36 A	119½	119½
Great Northern 1st 5s	99½	99½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	103	103
Hudson Coal 5s '62	94¾	43½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '37	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Cen C B 6s	93	93
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	83½	83½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	86½	86½
Ind Limestone 6s '40	90	90
Inter Match Corp 5s rets '47	93	93½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	84½	84½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	82¼	82¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96½	96½
Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	86	86
Int Tel & Tel 5½s cv '39	88¾	88¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	84¾	84
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	81	80½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	94¾	94¾
Keith 6s '46	78	78
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
L'Autarne 6s '54	81	49
Louis Arl 5s	70	70
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	105	105
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	96	96
Meade 6s	89	89
Met Edison 4½s	101	101
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¾	104¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	100	100
Miss Cen 5s	97	97
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	71½
Mo Pac 5s '77	97	97
Mo Pac 5½s '49	98¾	98¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100½	100¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98½	98½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY & Rich Gas 5s '52	106½	106½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	112½	113½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86	85½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s C	98	98
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68½	68½
Nor States Pow 6s B 41	105¾	105¾
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	50	50
Ont Pow Nlag Falls 5s '43	105	105
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	78	73½
Para Public 5½s	87½	87¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95¾	95½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	53	53
Penn Dixie C&C 6s '41	70½	70½
Penn RR con 4s '48	98½	98½
Penn RR 4½s D	97½	97¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102¾	102½
Penn RR 5s '64	104¾	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	109¾	109¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106	105¾
Pere Marquette 4½s	100¾	100
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	88
Phil Elec 5s '67	100	99¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102¾	103¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	82¼	82¼
Phil & Read S&I 8s '49	81	80½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	34½	34½
Pitts & W Va 4½ C	95	95
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¼	100¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106¾	106¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	70	70
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103	103
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	94½	94½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	83¼	83¼
Read rfg 4s '97 A	101½	101
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96¾	96¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95	95
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89	89
Richfield Oil 6s	43½	41
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	90¾	90¾
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	98¾	98¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	87¼	86¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	83½	81½
StL & SF gen 5s '31	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
StL SW 1st 4s '89	86	86
StL SW con 4s '32	90¾	90¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	96¾	96¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '53	107	107
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	20	18¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18½	18½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91¾	91¼
Shell Union 5s '47	86¾	86½
Shell Union 5s ct ww	88½	88½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	22	22
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	63¾	63¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97½	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100¼	100
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L 1st 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	82	82
Solvay 5s	96¼	96¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	86	86
So Pacific rfg 4s '56	86¼	86¼
So Pacific 4½s '68	97¾	97
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98¾	98¾
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¼	100¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	86¾	86
So Ry con 5s '94	106½	106¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	115¾	115¾
So Ry 5s StL div '51	89½	89½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106½
So Bell Tel 5s	105	104¾
Stan Oil NJ 5s '46	102	104¾
StandOil NY 4½s '51	100¼	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	99½	99¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	111	111
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	96½	96½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	96½	96½
Tex & Pac 5s D '81	96½	96½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48¾
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	96½	96
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '47	99½	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	99¼	99¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
Uni Biscuit 5s '42	103¼	103¼
US Rubber 5s '47	73¾	73¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	70½	70½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80½	80½
Va Ry 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Wabash 4½s '78	87¼	87¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5s B '76	94½	94½
Wabash 5s D	94¾	94¾
Walworth 6s '45	78	78
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	47¾	47¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s	71¾	71
West Pa Pow 5s O '60	106½	106½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	83½	83½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94½	94½
Western NY Pa 4s '43	94	94
Western Pac 5s A '46	88¾	88¾
Western Un 5s '51	102¾	101¾
Western Un 5s '60	102	101¾
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '63	80	80
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '32	99½	99¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	96	96
Wilson & Co 1st 5s '41	100½	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¾	102

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 13	Last Jan 14
US 4¼s '38	103.27	104.00	103.27	103.30	103.24
US 3½s '43	102.26	103.02	102.26	102.30	102.24
US 4s '54	109.00	109.00	109.00	109.00	108.30
US 4¼s '52	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	75½	75½
Akershus 5s '63	86½	86½
Antioquia 7s D '45	87¾	87¾
Antioquia 7s D '46	89	89
Antwerp 5s '58	100	99¾
Argentine 5½s '53	85½	85½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90¾	90
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	89½	89
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	90¾	90
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	90¼	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s '37 A	90	90
Australia 4½s '57	63½	63
Australia 5s '55	70	69¾
Australia 5s '57	70	69
Austria 7s ctfs	63¾	63¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105¾	105¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	82	80
Austria ⅓ Upper) 6½s '37	87¾	87¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '43	98½	98½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94¾
Belgium (King 6s '55	103½	103¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	111½	111½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108½
Belgiuh (King) 8s '41	107¾	107¾
Bergen (City) 5s rets '60	96½	96¾
Berlin 6½ '56	72	72
Berlin (City) 7½s '46	73¾	73¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '31	100¾	100¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	74	74
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	73¾	73¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	73¾	73¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s July '61	73¾	73¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept	73½	73½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	73½	73½
Chile (Rep) '63	73½	73½
Colman Loan 7s	94¾	94¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	73½	73½
Columbia Mtg 6½s '49	83¾	83¾
Columbia Mtg 6½s '47	83	83¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	83	83
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	84½	84½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94½	94½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	81¾	81¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '58	81	81
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94¾	94¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	89	89
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '58	80	83
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106½	106¾
Denmark (King) 6½s '42	109¾	109¾
Duke Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch Bf sf 6s '63	101½	101½
Fit 7 '46 ex-war	81¾	81¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '60	80	80
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94	93¾
Frankfort (Main) 6½s '53	73½	73½
French (Rep) 7s '49	129¾	129¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90½	90
German 7s '49	101¾	101¾
Germ Cen Ag 6s '58	81	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79	79
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	73½	73½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	80	78¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6½s '58 rets	80	80¾
Germ. Gen Elec 6s '48	83	83
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	92	92
Germ Gen Ind 5½s '68	73½	73½
Greek 6s '68	85½	84¾
Greek 7s '64	100½	100¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	79	78
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7s '46	75	74½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	82½	82
Irish Free State 5s '60	102¾	102¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96¼	96¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91	91
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	86½	86½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104½	103½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93	93
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	78½	78½
Karstadt 6s '43	86¾	82
Krenger & Toll 5s '59 ww	90¾	90
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	102	78
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Mex IRR 4½s A	8¾	8¼
Mex 4s small A '04	8¾	8¼
Mtag Mutti 7s '58 xw	94	94
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83¾	83½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	57½	54½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85½	85
New South Wales 5s '57	63	61¾
New South Wales 5s '58	61	61
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106½	106½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway Bank 5s '67	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103½	103½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	98¾	98
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	90½	90
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100	100
Oslo (City) 6s '58	101	101
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med inc ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¾	103½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	59¾	58¾
Peru 6s '60	40	39¼
Peru 6s '61	39	38½
Peru 7s '59	57	57
Poland 6s '40	66¼	66
Poland 7s '47	76¼	76¼
Poland 8s '50	83¾	83½
Prussia 6s	69	68¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	62	62
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	104½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	85½	85
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99	99
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	76	76
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	92	92
Rhine Westphalia '55 ww	76½	76
Rhinelbe 7s '46	84¾	84¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	82	80
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	75½	75
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	47½	47
Rome (City) 6½s '52	83¾	83¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90½	90
Rumania 7s	75½	75
Saarbrucken (City) 6s '53	86	86
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	90	90
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	88¾	88¾
Sao Paulo (State) '40	79¾	79¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	74¼	72
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	80	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 5s '62	79	79
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	88½	87½
Siemens 6½s '51	88½	88½
Siemens 7s '35	96	96
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	71	71
Silesit (Prov) 7s '59	62¾	61¼
Soisson (City) 6s '36	104½	104¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	108½	108½
Sydney 5½s	74	74
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	86½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105½
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105¾	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	73¼	73½
Uni Stl W A '47	83½	70¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	83½	80
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	96¾	96¾
Vienna 6s '52	84½	84
Warsaw 7s '58	63¾	63¾
Wurttemberg 7s '56	84	84
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	93¾	93¾

DETROIT BANKERS COMPANY

Total net earnings of $7,353,541 for the year ended Dec. 31 for all units of Detroit Bankers Company are reported in the statement to stockholders. This is equal to $4.14 a share on the 1,776,205½ shares outstanding, according to a statement issued at the annual meeting. These earnings are after setting aside adequate reserves for every form of expense, including interest, taxes and depreciation and adequate reserves for contingencies. This is at a rate of more than $7 per cent on the capital stock of the units of the Detroit Bankers Company or in excess of 8 per cent on invested capital. Dividends of $3.40 a share were paid.

BUILDING ACTIVITY LESS

Slackening in the rate of school and commercial building activity in the last week reduced the aggregate value of proposed engineering improvements throughout the country to $43,416,000 for all classes except highways, Construction Daily reports. This compares with $45,619,000 in the preceding week and $179,018,000 in the corresponding week last year.

INCREASE IN SHOE DEMAND AIDS LEATHER

Buyers Showing More Interest — Quotations Fairly Steady

The demand for footwear has improved and buyers' interest in sole and upper leather is reflecting this improvement. Tanners report further calls for shipments on back orders. Prices still favor buyers.

Oak sole leather quotations reveal few changes. A standard run of steer backs continues to move at 40 to 38c. Special weights and selections bring one cent more.

Oak offal had a short spurt of activity last week. Several car lots were sold. The latest quotations, in the eastern market, averaged as follows: Prime selection of rough double shoulders, 28 to 26c; single shoulders, 25 to 24c; bellies, standard makes, 19 to 18c; back trimmed bellies 17 to 16c, moving readily at 16c; heads, untrimmed, 13c; trimmed, 11c.

Union tanned sole leather is moving in a routine way with prices unchanged. No. 1 packer steer backs bring 38 to 36c. Packer steer backs are listed at 37c. Packer steer bends are at 45c. A sizable lot of country hide bends, No. 3 grade, is listed at 35 to 34c. Business is quiet, but tanners expect improvement by the middle of the month.

Union offal is moving in fair volume in the Boston market. Single shoulders have been selling freely the last three weeks at 25 to 23c. Boston, New York and Philadelphia dealers are quoting standard makes of bellies at 17 to 16c, with cow bellies at 15c. Heads, untrimmed, are 12c; trimmed 11 to 10c.

Upper leather reflects a sentimental change for the better, as well as improving activity. Quotations, however, are unsettled. Calfskin tanners in the eastern district report daily inquiries, which are expected to materialize in sizable orders. Black finished skins continue to lead in the demand. A popular grade is offered at 30 to 30c. The finer selections sell as needed, at a range of 45 to 40c. There are some prime makes selling at 38 to 36c. Philadelphia tanners report satisfactory run of business on an aniline tannage, all weights, at 36 to 34c.

Side upper leather conditions are confused. It is common knowledge that sizable blocks of side leather have changed hands the last four weeks, the major portion being classed as low grade. Such stock was reported sold at 14 to 12c.

Extreme spread chrome sides, suitable for street shoes, are offered in the B grade at 22 to 20c, with C's at 20 to 18c, and the lower grades 16c down. Larger spread sides, B grade, are 20 to 18c, with C's at 18 to 16c. Lower selections are listed at 14c down. Plump smooth finished calf sides, B grade, are obtainable at 23c, with C's 20c, and cheaper grades offered at 18 to 14c. Light-weight calf used for trimmings may be obtained at 14 to 12c. Tanners report that the larger consumers are manifesting considerable interest in these offerings.

Split leather, in the Boston market, is reported as quiet. Inquiries are improving. Heavy shoe split is fairly active, with prime stock available at 14 to 12c. The call for shoe lining split is steady at 10 to 7c. Volume lots of soft sole stock are moving at 8 to 7c. Fancy colors, however, are listed at 10 to 8c.

Patent leather fails to share with other standard makes the steadily improving seasonal call. Standard lines of prime chrome tannage are available at 28 to 26c, with some large-spread sides moving at 24 to 20c. Glazed kid is again fairly active. There has been no material change in prices.

HIDE TRADING SLOW AND PRICES DECLINE

Trading in hides the last week was rather quiet and prices were inclined to be easier. Stocks of unsold hides are estimated as between 250,000 and 300,000. Domestic country hides are being held firmly at last week's quotations.

Pacific coast packers sold 25,000 December native steers at 7½c and 10,000 December native cows at 5½c, f. o. b. shipping point. Frigorifico steers are fairly active at a flat price of 12¾c, United States funds.

The packer calfskin market is still unsettled. A car of November-December skins sold at 16½c and a car from the River points at 15½c, though two of the "big four" are holding their skins at a full cent more. A prominent dealer in city calfskins sold a car of 10-15's at 15c and another

RULES AND REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND HACKNEY STANDS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 392 OF THE ACTS OF 1930, AND IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1, 1931.

Definition of Terms.

SECTION 1. Whenever in these regulations the following terms are used, they shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

Meanings of "Bureau of Traffic," "Taxicab."

Bureau of Traffic.—A unit of the Boston Police Department.

Taxicab.—A motor vehicle licensed as a hackney carriage on which a taximeter is affixed.

"Taximeter."

Taximeter.—A mechanical instrument or device by which the charge for hire is mechanically calculated either for distance, travel or for waiting time, or for both, and upon which such charge shall be indicated by means of figures.

"Public automobile."

Public Automobile.—A hackney carriage used for livery purposes without a taximeter.

Hackney Carriage Licenses Granted Under These Rules and Regulations.

Police commissioner may annually grant hackney carriage licenses.

SECTION 2. The Police Commissioner for the City of Boston may annually grant hackney carriage licenses to suitable persons, firms and corporations who are owners of such vehicles (if the individual or one member of the firm resides in Boston, and if the principal place of business of the corporation is in Boston) to set up and use them as hackney carriages.

Fee for same.

The fee for such license shall be five dollars.

Hackney carriages shall be licensed from garage.

Hackney carriages, except "funeral licenses," shall be licensed from the garage at which they are kept in Boston, and in no case at the stands, public, private or special.

No license or permit shall be sold, assigned or transferred without consent, etc.

No license or permit provided for in this rule shall be sold, assigned or transferred without first obtaining the consent of the Police Commissioner in writing.

Owner shall give notice of change of address or of garage.

When a licensed owner changes his address or the place at which a hackney carriage owned by him is garaged, he shall, within twenty-four hours of such change, notify the Bureau of Traffic in writing.

Employment cards.

Employment cards shall be issued to drivers by the Police Commissioner, and licensed owners of hackney carriages shall not employ drivers without such employment cards; said employment cards to be kept by employers during the period that the driver is in their employ.

Owners shall return employment card when driver ceases to be in their employ.

Licensed owners shall return **immediately** to the Office of the Bureau of Traffic the employment card of every driver when he ceases to be in their employ, and, further, the licensed owner shall in writing give the reasons for the termination of the employment.

Applicant for license as owner shall present certificate of registration.

An applicant for a license as owner of a motor hackney carriage shall present for examination in the case of each car a valid certificate of registration issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the date of which together with the car number shall be entered on the application, and also on the license of the Police Commissioner if granted.

Upon change in certificate of registration owner shall present certificate.

Upon any change in the certificate of registration of a motor hackney carriage, issued by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, licensed owners shall immediately present such certificate together with hackney carriage license to the office of the Bureau of Traffic.

Owner must keep and produce records of all trips made by vehicle for sixty days past.

The owner of a licensed hackney carriage must keep and produce upon demand of the Police Commissioner or the Bureau of Traffic, or any officer, a record of all trips made by said vehicle for a period of sixty days past from date of demand, the said record to give name and address of the driver, the time of the beginning and termination of each trip, and the location of the first and last stop on each trip.

Trade Names Used by Licensed Owners.

Trade names shall be approved and recorded.

SECTION 3. All trade names used by licensed owners shall be approved by the Police Commissioner and recorded in the office of the Bureau of Traffic.

Licensee when he ceases to be an owner shall surrender his license.

Any licensee who shall cease to be the owner of a hackney carriage shall at once surrender his license to the Police Commissioner.

No person under twenty-one or who cannot read, write and speak English language intelligibly, etc., shall be licensed as an owner.

No person shall be licensed to be an owner who is not of the age of twenty-one years or over, who cannot read, write and speak the English language intelligibly, or who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs.

Owners must call for licenses within thirty days.

All licenses issued to owners must be called for at the Bureau of Traffic within thirty days of filing day of application.

Police Commissioner shall refuse to grant, etc., a license if hackney carriage is found to be unsuited.

The Police Commissioner shall refuse a license for, or, if already issued, revoke or suspend the license of any hackney carriage found by him to be unfit or unsuited for public patronage.

Hackney Carriage Drivers' Licenses.

Police Commissioner may grant hackney carriage licenses.

SECTION 4. The Police Commissioner for the City of Boston may annually grant licenses in said city to suitable persons, residents of Boston, as drivers who are properly qualified to have charge of hackney carriages.

Fee for same.

The fee for such license shall be two dollars.

Hackney carriage driver applicant must file two photographs of himself.

Each applicant for a driver's license must file with his application two recent photographs of himself wearing cap; photographs to be of a size 1½ inch by 1½ inch, one of which shall be attached to his license when issued, the other to be filed with the application.

Photograph shall be attached to license.

The photograph shall be attached to the license so that it cannot be removed and another photograph substituted without detection.

No person under twenty-one, or who cannot read, write and speak English intelligibly, shall be licensed as driver.

No person shall be licensed to be a driver who is not of the age of twenty-one years or over, who cannot read, write and speak the English language intelligibly, or who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors or narcotic drugs.

Driver's licenses must be called for within thirty days.

All licenses issued to drivers must be called for at the Bureau of Traffic within thirty days of the filing day of the application.

Licensee who ceases to be a driver shall surrender his license.

Any licensee who shall cease to be the driver of a hackney carriage shall at once surrender his license to the Police Commissioner.

Driver shall notify when he changes his address, employer or place of employment.

When a licensed driver changes his address, or his place of employment, or his employer, he shall within twenty-four hours of such change notify the Bureau of Traffic in writing.

Applicant to drive shall present license to operate auto.

An applicant for a license to drive a motor hackney carriage shall present for examination a valid license as an operator issued to him by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the date and the number thereof shall be entered on the application.

Painting of Hackney Carriages.

Owner shall not paint vehicle in color or designs to so closely resemble, etc.

SECTION 5. No owner of a licensed hackney carriage known as a taxicab shall paint his vehicle in colors or designs to so closely resemble other licensed hackney carriages classified as taxicabs as to mislead the public as to its identity.

Advertisements.

Advertising matter on

SECTION 6. No advertising matter shall be permitted in or upon hackney carriages without the permission of the Commissioner.

Inspection of Vehicles.

Inspection of

SECTION 7. Before a hackney carriage shall be licensed it shall be thoroughly inspected in regard to mechanical condition and general appearance, and all hackney carriages licensed shall be inspected to meet the above requirements every six months. All licensed hackney carriages shall have a card of such size and form as may be required by the Police Commissioner which shall show the license number assigned to said vehicle by the Commissioner, and a statement to the effect that in cases of complaint the Bureau of Traffic shall be notified, giving the number of the hackney carriage, and rates of fare, as required in Section 8. There shall be no lights on taxicabs except those required by law, without the approval of the Police Commissioner.

Vehicle shall bear inspection card.

Rates of Fare.

Vehicle shall contain a card showing rates of fare under which cab is operated.

SECTION 8. Every licensed hackney carriage operating as a taxicab shall contain a card showing the rates of fare that the particular cab is operated under and approved by the Police Commissioner and recorded in the office of the Bureau of Traffic. This card shall be displayed on the interior of the vehicle in clear view of the passenger and so placed or secured in the frame in which it is enclosed that it may not be easily molested or destroyed. Said rates shall be within the maximum and minimum rates established by the Police Commissioner, which are:

Maximum and minimum rates.

Maximum rate—45 cents first mile; 30 cents each mile thereafter.

Minimum rate—30 cents first mile; 20 cents each mile thereafter.

Waiting time shall include, etc., and charge therefor.

Waiting time shall include all time during which the vehicle is not in motion, beginning nine minutes after its arrival at the place to which it has been called, or, if engaged in the street or at a stand, beginning nine minutes after the time of such engagement. A charge of ten cents for each three minutes may be made. But no charge shall be made for time lost through interruption of street traffic or through the inefficiency of the vehicle or its driver, or for time between premature arrival in response to a call and the hour for which the vehicle was ordered.

Hand baggage, no charge therefor.

Hand baggage may be carried by passengers without charge. The carriage of trunks shall be optional with the person in charge of the vehicle; but if carried, the charge shall be 25 cents for each trunk.

Carriage of trunks and charge therefor.

Ferry tolls will be paid by passengers.

Ferry tolls.

Time of Filing Applications.

Time for filing new and renewal applications.

SECTION 9. New applications for all licenses and for designated special, private and public stands may be filed with the Police Commissioner at any time, but applications for the renewal of licenses and designated stands already in force shall be filed annually before January 1. They shall be made on official forms provided by the Bureau of Traffic, shall contain all the information therein required, and shall be examined and reported on by the said Bureau. All licenses and special and private stand designations shall become void on the first day of February annually.

Shall be on official forms.

Licenses and stand designations shall become void on February 1.

"Funeral Licenses."

"Funeral licenses."

SECTION 10. The Police Commissioner may grant licenses to be known as "funeral licenses" to suitable persons not residents of the City of Boston, who are owners of such vehicles (and whose principal business is the conveyance of persons for hire at funerals), to set up and use them as hackney carriages within said city.

Words "Funeral License" stamped on license.

Every such license shall have stamped upon its face the words, "Funeral License."

Trespassing Upon Special and Public Stands.

Trespassing upon public and special stands.

SECTION 11. Owners or drivers of hackney carriages shall not make use of special stands to which they have not been assigned, and owners or drivers of hackney carriages to whom special stands have been assigned shall not make use of public stands; nor shall more than two hackney carriages owned by the same person, firm or corporation be upon a public stand at the same time.

Special and public stands to be plainly marked.

All special and public stands shall be plainly marked and shall not be occupied by any vehicle other than a hackney carriage licensed therefor.

Conduct of Hackney Carriage Drivers.

Police officers shall observe movements of hackney carriages.

SECTION 12. It is the duty of police officers to observe the movements of hackney carriages, especially at night, and at all times to see that the rules governing such carriages and their drivers are obeyed. Licensed drivers shall be respectful to and are required to answer fully and civilly any questions put to them by police officers in the performance of their duty.

Drivers shall be respectful, etc.

Driver will be regarded as unsuited, when, etc.

The Police Commissioner will regard as unsuited to hold a license any driver who violates any State or Federal liquor law, or who gives direction, information or service to a man or woman seeking a place or a person for immoral purposes, or any driver who offers such direction, information or service. He will regard as unsuited to hold a license any driver who conveys from place to place a person who is noisy or otherwise disorderly, or who conveys a person who is intoxicated, even though not disorderly, except directly to the place which the driver has reason to believe is the passenger's house or lodging; but this provision shall not apply to cases in which persons are conveyed by direction of a police officer.

Shall not convey intoxicated person, except, etc.

When a passenger becomes noisy or otherwise disorderly while in a carriage and persists in such conduct after warning, the driver may appeal to any police officer who shall assist him in any lawful way, and if in possession of the necessary evidence shall prosecute the offending passenger. The police shall observe with particular care the matters to which this section relates, and shall report thereon.

When a passenger becomes noisy or disorderly.

No driver in charge of a licensed hackney carriage, while awaiting employment by passengers, shall stand the same in any public street or place other than at or upon a public or special stand to which he has been properly assigned, nor shall any driver of such hackney carriage seek employment by repeatedly and persistently driving his vehicle to and fro in a short space before, or by otherwise interfering with the proper and orderly access to or egress from any theater, hall, hotel, public resort, railroad station or other places of public assembly; but any licensed hackney carriage driver may accept employment while driving through any public street or place without stops other than those due to obstruction of traffic and at such speed as not to interfere with or impede traffic.

While awaiting employment, driver shall not stand vehicle in street, etc.

Shall not drive to and fro in a short space.

Every driver of any licensed hackney carriage shall remain with said vehicle while it is unemployed or standing in the streets or squares of the city, unless he shall be necessarily absent therefrom in the course of his duty and business as such driver, but in no event longer than twenty minutes.

Driver shall remain with his vehicle while it is unemployed or standing.

Every driver of any licensed hackney carriage shall report to the nearest police station any suspicious actions of passengers or conditions which he may observe.

Driver shall report suspicious actions, etc.

The hackney carriage driver shall not demand from any passenger more than the fare recorded on the taximeter.

Driver shall not demand more than fare recorded on taximeter.

Hackney Carriage Driver to Have Licenses in His Possession

Driver while in charge of carriage shall have with him copy of rules and certain licenses.

SECTION 13. Every driver having charge of a hackney carriage shall have with him his hackney carriage driver's license, and a copy of these rules and regulations to be shown to a passenger on request, and shall have further in an easily accessible place in the vehicle the hackney carriage license for such vehicle.

Driver Shall Display Driver's Number on Windshield

Driver's license number to be displayed upon the windshield.

SECTION 14. Driver of a licensed taxicab shall also display upon the inside of right hand lower corner of windshield a plate approved by the Police Commissioner, bearing the number of his driver's license.

Driver shall not refuse to carry passenger, unless, etc.

Driver shall not refuse, unless previously engaged or unless the conditions are such as those described in Section 12 of these rules, to carry any passenger lawfully entitled to be carried in a hackney carriage.

Dress of Hackney Drivers.

Driver shall be suitably dressed.

SECTION 15. Every driver having charge of a licensed taxicab in a public place shall be suitably dressed and shall wear on the left breast of his outside coat, or on the front of its collar just above, a badge bearing the number of his driver's license. The figures must be of a pattern approved each year by the Police Commissioner and furnished at the office of the Bureau of Traffic. Such badge shall be kept repaired by driver, and is to remain the property of the Police Department, to be returned to the office of the Bureau of Traffic should a licensee have his license revoked or suspended, or should he cease to be a hackney carriage driver.

Shall wear his license number.

License number badge to remain the property of the Police Department.

Lost Badges and Plates.

Driver shall report loss of badge number or windshield plate.

SECTION 16. If a badge or windshield plate is lost, the licensee to whom the same was issued shall immediately report such loss to the Bureau of Traffic, who will furnish a new badge or plate on payment thereof of a fee of one dollar.

Passenger's Control of Vehicle.

Driver shall not take up any other passenger if carriage is occupied or engaged, unless, etc.

SECTION 17. No driver having charge of any licensed taxicab shall take up or carry any other passenger after the taxicab has been occupied or engaged by any prior passenger, until such prior passenger shall have discharged said taxicab, without the consent of such prior passenger. And such prior passenger shall not be obliged or requested to pay any extra fare or fee for refusing such consent.

Record of Trips and Number.

Driver must keep record of all trips.

SECTION 18. Every licensed driver must keep a record of all trips made by vehicle of which he is in charge,

Driver Shall Search Carriage after Delivering Passenger.

Driver shall search carriage after delivering passenger.

SECTION 19. Licensed drivers shall immediately after delivering any passenger search hackney carriage for any property which may have been left therein, and any property found therein shall be immediately delivered by the finder thereof to the Bureau of Traffic or any police station, the driver taking a receipt therefor, and the Bureau of Traffic or commanding officer of said police station shall within twenty-four hours deliver the property to the Property Clerk of the Police Department.

Finder shall deliver property found by him.

Such property to be delivered to the property clerk by Traffic Bureau or commanding officer of station.

Soliciting of Passengers.

Driver shall not solicit passengers, except, etc.

SECTION 20. No person having charge of a hackney carriage while in a public way or place, shall solicit passengers. If such carriage is rightfully standing upon some special or public stand, the person in charge thereof may solicit passengers by motion of the hand.

Occupancy of Driver's Seat.

Driver to allow no person to ride upon, or adjacent to, driver's seat.

No person in charge of a hackney carriage, known as a taxicab, shall allow any one to ride upon the driver's seat, or adjacent to the driver's seat, of the same.

Smoking by Drivers.

Drivers shall not smoke while transporting passengers.

Drivers of hackney carriages shall not smoke cigars, cigarettes or pipe while transporting or soliciting passengers.

Passengers with Infectious Diseases; Dead Bodies.

Drivers shall not convey persons infected with contagious disease.

Shall not accept for transportation a dead body.

When a death occurs in carriage, driver shall, etc.

SECTION 21. No driver having charge of any hackney carriage shall receive or permit to be placed therein, nor convey in or upon the same, any persons infected with any contagious disease. No driver shall accept for transportation any body of a deceased person. Whenever a death occurs in a hackney carriage the driver without disturbing the body must drive immediately to the nearest police station and notify the officer in charge.

Tagging by Police Officers.

Police officers may tag.

SECTION 22. Police officers shall whenever there has been a violation of any hackney carriage regulation or any law or ordinance, give to the driver a tag with instructions to report with tag to the Bureau of Traffic in accordance with instructions on tag. The part of the tag that is returned to the division by the officer is to be forwarded to the Bureau of Traffic before 10 A. M. of the following day. The Bureau of Traffic shall have the authority to strip a driver of his credentials consisting of badge, driver's license car and driver's license plate, if in the judgment of the Bureau of Traffic, there has been a violation to warrant such action.

Arrest of Licensed Drivers.

In all arrests of a licensed driver, the officer in charge of the Division to which the driver is brought shall strip the driver of his credentials. In all cases of stripped credentials, the Commanding Officer of the Division shall forward the same within twenty-four hours to the Bureau of Traffic with report of all facts connected with the arrest.

Taxicab.

Taximeter shall be affixed to taxicab.

SECTION 23. The taxicab shall have affixed thereto, upon the partition dividing the driver's and passenger's seats, a taximeter of the size and design approved by the Police Commissioner.

Taximeter shall be officially approved.

No taxicab shall be licensed as a hackney carriage until the taximeter attached thereto shall have been officially approved. After sundown the face of every taximeter shall be illuminated by a suitable light, so arranged as to throw a continuous steady light thereon. Upon order of the Police Commissioner a licensee shall have his taximeter reinspected.

Taximeter shall be illuminated.

Taximeter may be reinspected.

Public Automobiles.

Public auto owners and drivers shall not solicit passengers upon public ways, etc.

Charges may be agreed on.

Extortionate charges for service will be regarded as reasonable ground for, etc.

Public autos shall not operate under taxicab rates, except, etc.

SECTION 24. Owners or drivers of public automobiles shall not solicit passengers on public ways, or from public or special stands, nor shall they occupy public or special stands. In cases where public automobiles are hired the price shall be agreed upon between the person in charge of the automobile and the passenger or passengers. Proof of what shall appear to the Police Commissioner to be an extortionate charge for service will be regarded as reasonable ground for believing that the owner or driver so charging is not a suitable person to be licensed.

Motor hackney carriages licensed to operate as public automobiles shall not be operated under the rates and conditions established in this rule for taxicabs.

Violations and Penalties.

Public and police officers to bring all complaints and violation of hackney carriage rules before Bureau of Traffic.

SECTION 25. All complaints and violations of these rules against hackney carriage drivers and owners by the public or police officers shall be brought before the officer in charge of the Bureau of Traffic who shall hear the facts, and if the hackney carriage driver or owner is found guilty of the complaint or violation, impose punishment. All hackney carriage drivers and owners shall have the right of appeal to the Police Commissioner, provided the appeal is made in writing within forty-eight hours of the date of the finding.

Officer in charge of Bureau to hear facts, and may impose punishment.

Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense; and any licensed owner or driver who violates any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, in addition to said penalty, thereupon become liable to suspension or forfeiture of his license, and may be disqualified to hold a license thereafter.

Drivers and owners may appeal to Police Commissioner.

Penalty for violating rules.

Further penalty.

Reservation of Commissioner as to Privileges Granted.

Reservations of Police Commissioner as to hackney stands.

SECTION 26. The Police Commissioner reserves to himself the right to take away, change, modify or reassign any and all provileges in and to private, special and public stands at his discretion.

Reservation of Commissioner as to Powers and Duties.

Reservation of Police Commissioner as to powers and duties under the hackney.

SECTION 27. The Police Commissioner hereby reserves to himself all powers and duties under Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, to which these rules and regulations are subject.

Public Hackney Carriage Stands

(North and East of Massachusetts Avenue)

DAY AND NIGHT

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
2	Atlantic Avenue, No. 625, near Summer Street	3
2	Atlantic Avenue (west side), at Broad Street	5
2	Atlantic Avenue, Nos. 352-362	5
2	Atlantic Avenue, south of Foster's Wharf	5
2	Atlantic Avenue (between No. 366 and driveway to Foster's Wharf)	1
2	Atlantic Avenue (east side), between driveways of India Wharf	6
2	Atlantic Avenue (east side), south of Long Wharf	3
2	Atlantic Avenue (east side), south of No. 254, between New York and Yarmouth boats	6
4	Beach Street (north side), near Washington Street	5
4	Beach Street, Nos. 82-86	3
16	Berkeley Street (west side), between north and south drives Commonwealth Avenue	3
16	Berkley Street (east side), between north and south drives, Commonwealth Avenue	3
16	Berkley Street (east side), south of No. 155	4
16	Boylston Street, end of subway structure, at a point opposite No. 180	10
4	Boylston Street, No. 6	3
16	Boylston Street (south side), at Dartmouth Street—grass triangle	5
2	Broad Street, No. 31	4
4	Broadway, Nos. 217-221, at Washington Street	3
5	Buckingham Street (east side), opposite exit, Back Bay Railroad Station	5
2	Brattle Street (north side), at Washington Street	3
2	Cambridge Street, No. 21	4
3	Cambridge Street (east side), near Chardon Street	4
3	Cambridge Street (north side), at Chardon Street	5
3	Cambridge Street (north side), at North Grove Street	6
3	Cambridge Street (west side), at Howard Street	3
3	Cambridge Street (east side), at Hanover Street	3
1	Canal Street (north side), at Causeway Street	10
3	Causeway Street, Nos. 103-109	3
3	Causeway Street (south side), at Portland Street	3
3	Charles Street, No. 111, at Revere Street	3
3	Charles Street, Charlesbank side, opposite Phillips House	5
2	Chauncy Street (west side), at Summer Street	6
16	Clarendon Street, between drives of Commonwealth Avenue on the west side	3
5	Columbus Avenue, No. 200	3
5	Columbus Avenue, No. 280, at Clarendon Street	4
5	Columbus Avenue, No. 494	4
5	Columbus Avenue, No. 350, at Dartmouth Street	5
5	Columbus Avenue, Nos. 574-576, at Massachusetts Avenue	5
2	Court Square (east side), at City Hall Annex, near Court Street	5
5	Dartmouth Street (west side), opposite Back Bay Station	6
2	Devonshire Street, west side, at Milk Street	5
2	Dock Square, Nos. 11-12, at Elm Street	3
5	Dover Street, Nos. 81-85, at Washington Street	3
4	Essex Street (north side), at Washington Street	5
16	Exeter Street, between drives, Commonwealth Avenue, west side	2
16	Fairfield Street (east side), near Commonwealth Avenue	3
2	Franklin Street (north side), at Washington Street	5
2	Franklin Street (south side), at Washington Street	5
2	Franklin Street, No. 87, at Arch Street	4
3	Friend Street (east side), at Causeway Street	5
16	Gloucester Street (east side), south of Commonwealth Avenue	3
16	Gloucester Street, No. 56, at Boylston Street	3
1	Hanover Street (south side), at Richmond Street	3
1	Hanover Street (north side), at Prince Street	3
5	Harrison Avenue, Nos. 791-797, at Worcester Square	3
5	Harrison Avenue, No. 815, at East Springfield Street	3
2	Hawley Street, at Summer Street	3
2	High Street (side building), No. 50 Oliver Street	4
4	Hudson Street, No. 4, at Beach Street	3
16	Huntington Avenue, No. 12, at Dartmouth Street	3
16	Huntington Avenue (south side), east of Irvington Street	3
16	Huntington Avenue, No. 126, at Garrison Street	3
16	Huntington Avenue, Nos. 156-166, at West Newton Street	3
19	Huntington Avenue, No. 196, at Cumberland Street	3
2	India Street (side building), No. 177 Milk Street	4
4	Kneeland Street (south side), at Washington Street	4
2	Lincoln Street, No. 6-8, at Summer Street	3
16	Marlborough Street (south side), west of Arlington Street	3

Public Hackney Carriage Stands

(SOUTH AND WEST OF MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE)

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
11	Adams Street, No. 226, Dorchester	3
11	Adams Street, No. 780, Dorchester	3
14	Allston Street (west side), at Commonwealth Avenue	3
14	Allston Street (east side), at Commonwealth Avenue	3
16	Ashby Street (west side), north of Commonwealth Avenue	3
11	Ashmont Street, No. 177, Dorchester	3
13	Atherton Street, No. 1 Roxbury	2
16	Audubon Road (west side), south of Queensberry Street	3
16	Bay State Road, at Beacon Street	3
16	Bay State Road, No. 218	2
16	Beacon Street (south side), west of Maitland Street	3
16	Beacon Street, Nos. 1936-1944	4
16	Beacon Street, No. 1968	2
17	Belgrade Avenue, No. 319, West Roxbury	2
9	Blue Hill Avenue, No. 320	3
9	Blue Hill Avenue, Nos. 454-458	4
9	Blue Hill Avenue, Nos. 476-478	2
13	Blue Hill Avenue (east side), south of Columbia Road	3
19	Blue Hill Avenue, Nos. 866-870	3
19	Blue Hill Avenue, Nos. 885-887	2
19	Blue Hill Avenue, No. 1357, at Walk Hill Street	3
19	Blue Hill Avenue, No. 1644	3
19	Blue Hill Avenue, Nos. 1647-1665	3
16	Boylston Street, No. 1400	3
14	Brighton Avenue, Nos. 120-122	3
10	Brookline Avenue (south side), west of Lansdowne Street	3
13	Centre Street, Nos. 380-386, Jamaica Plain	3
13	Centre Street, Nos. 585-587	2
13	Centre Street, No. 773	2
13	Centre Street (west side), north of Corey Street	2
17	Centre Street, No. 1750	3
17	Centre Street, No. 1858	3
17	Centre Street, No. 2093	2
16	Charlesgate East (east side), north of Boylston Street	3
16	Charlesgate East (west side), south of Beacon Street	2
14	Chestnut Hill Avenue (west side), north of Commonwealth Avenue	5
14	Chestnut Hill Avenue, No. 177-179	2
14	Chiswick Road (west side) north of Commonwealth avenue	3
9	Columbia Road, Nos. 572-574	3
9	Columbia Road, Nos. 592-600	3
10	Columbus Avenue, Nos. 1153-1157, at Roxbury Crossing	3
10	Columbus Avenue, Nos. 1162-1168	3
13	Columbus Avenue (south side), east of Washington Street	3
16	Commonwealth Avenue, Nos. 536-538	2
16	Commonwealth Avenue, No. 619	3
14	Commonwealth Avenue, at Crowninshield Road	5
14	Commonwealth Avenue (south side), at Harvard Avenue	3
14	Commonwealth Avenue, No. 1430, at Warren Street	3
14	Cummins Road (west side) at Commonwealth Avenue	3
11	Cushing Avenue (east side) at Columbia Road	3
11	Dorchester Avenue, No. 1090	3
11	Dorchester Avenue, Nos. 1126-1130	3
11	Dorchester Avenue, Nos. 1499-1501	2
11	Dorchester Avenue, Nos. 1314-1516	2
11	Dorchester Avenue, Nos. 1917-1919	2
11	Dorchester Avenue, Nos. 2253-2297	3
9	Dudley Street, Nos. 146-148	3
10	Forsyth Street (south side), west of Huntington Avenue	2
9	Georgia Street, No. 8	2
14	Glenville Avenue (south side) at Harvard Avenue	3
14	Gorham Street (west side), at Commonwealth Avenue	3
9	Harrison Avenue (west side), north of Dudley Street	4
14	Harvard Avenue (west side), at Commonwealth Avenue	3
16	Hemenway Street (south side), east of Westland Avenue	4
9	Humboldt Avenue, Nos. 86-90	3
9	Humboldt Avenue, No. 136	2
9	Humphries Street (south side) at Dudley Street	3
16	Huntington Avenue, No. 258	4
10	Huntington Avenue, Nos. 452-456	4
10	Huntington Avenue, Nos. 642-644	3
10	Huntington Avenue, Nos. 712-720	3
10	Huntington Avenue, Nos. 724-728	3
10	Huntington Avenue, Nos. 894-900	3
17	Hyde Park Avenue, Nos. 612-616	3
18	Hyde Park Avenue, No. 1256, at Cleary Square	3
18	Hyde Park Avenue, No. 1263, at Cleary Square	3

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
15	Ivy Street, No. 3	2
16	Jersey Street (east side), south of Queensberry Street	3
16	Jersey Street (east side), north of Boylston Street	3
17	LaGranze Street (south side), west of Centre Street	3
16	Lansdowne Street, No. 49	3
13	Morse Street (east side), at South Huntington Avenue	3
19	Morton Street (north side), West of Blue Hill Avenue	3
19	Morton Street (north side), east of Blue Hill Avenue	3
11	Moultrie Street (south side), west of Washington Street	2
16	Newbury Street, Nos. 538-548	3
19	Norfolk Street (north side), west of Washington Street	3
5	Northfield Street (south side), at Tremont Street	3
16	Peterborough Street, Nos. 1-7	3
16	Peterborough Street (south side), east of Kilmarnock Street	3
10	Pilgrim Road, Nos. 3-10	3
16	Queensberry Street (north side), east of Kilmarnock Street	4
9	Quincy Street, Nos. 81-83, at Blue Hill Avenue	3
18	Raleigh Street, at Bay State Road	2
13	South Street, Nos. 218-220 Jamaica Plain	2
17	Spring Street, Nos. 314-318, West Roxbury	3
10	Tremont Street (east side), south of Lenox Street	6
9	West Cottage Street (west side), at Blue Hill Avenue	2
16	Westland Avenue (north side), west of Massachusetts Avenue	3
9	Warren Street, Nos. 14-18, Roxbury	3
9	Warren Street, Nos. 72-74	3
9	Warren Street, No. 281, at Rockland Street	2
9	Warren Street, Nos. 384-390	3
9	Warren Street, Nos. 639-643	3
14	Washington Street (south side), east of Breck Avenue	4
14	Washington Street (east side), south of Commonwealth Avenue	3
14	Washington Street (west side), north of Commonwealth Avenue	3
10	Washington Street, No. 2343, Roxbury	3
10	Washington Street, No. 2391, at Dudley Street	3
17	Washington Street, Nos. 3696-3710	4
17	Washington Street, No. 4191	3
14	Winship Street (west side), at Washington Street	3

FOR NIGHT TIME ONLY
(6 p. m. to 6 a. m.)

Police Division	Location	Number of Carriages Allowed
2	Atlantic Avenue (east side), north of Rowe's wharf	5
4	Atlantic Avenue (west side), near Essex Street, from No. 661 to No. 683	10
4	Beach Street (north side), near Washington Street	3
2	Brattle Street (north side), near Washington Street	3
3	Charles Street 20 feet from northwest corner of Beacon Street	3
3	Charles Street, northwest corner of Cambridge Street	3
4	Essex Street (north side), 100 feet east of Washington Street	5
1	Friend Street (east side), near Causeway Street	4
16	Huntington Avenue, Copley Square (north side), near Dartmouth Street	6
2	School Street (south side), near Washington Street	5
2	Summer Street (north side), east of subway entrance	3
4	Tremont Street (east side), south of Winter Street	2
4	Tremont Street (east side), south of West Street	3
4	West Street (north side), near Washington Street	3

EUGENE C. HULTMAN,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

High Crop Yields in South Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite a sharp decline in the price of cotton and a reduction in value of several other staple crops, South Carolina's 1930 agricultural yield per acre, has raised it to third place in the nation in this respect, according to figures compiled by the Department of Agriculture.

Only Georgia and New Hampshire exceed it in per acre yields of combined crops in 1930. In cotton production the State advanced from eighth position in 1928 to seventh in 1929, and fifth in 1930.

The combined value of the State's two leading cash crops, cotton and tobacco, was 20 per cent less than 1929. This holds true for practically all agricultural commodities this season, but production generally was well above that of 1929.

Decidedly more food and feed crops are being raised. The traditional tendency to grow more cotton is declining rapidly, which experts believe should enable the farmers to become more self-sustaining than at any time during the past decade.

While cotton has declined 43 per cent in value in the entire cotton belt, the South Carolina crop for 1930 was only 19 per cent below the preceding year.

The final estimate shows that 1,040,000 500-pound bales of cotton were produced in South Carolina in 1930. When sold at an average price of 9.9 cents per pound, it would bring approximately $51,480,000 for the entire crop, compared with $68,060,000 for the preceding year's crop.

Corn production is estimated at 26,978,000 bushels on an acreage of 1,635,000, compared with 23,321,000 bushels on 1,422,000 acres in 1929.

The total estimated value of all staple crops grown during 1930 is approximately $133,135,000 as compared with a valuation of $154,288,000 for the same produce in 1929. This represents a decrease of nearly 14 per cent in the 1930 crop prices.

Coal Tunnel Urged for Traffic Tube

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15—A novel proposal to reconstruct an abandoned coal tunnel for use as a general traffic tube, thus providing an outlet from the Golden Triangle of Pittsburgh to the populous district to the southwest, are being investigated by Allegheny County engineers.

The tunnel, three-quarters of a mile long and varying from four to eight feet in height, pierces Duquesne Heights, the lofty cliff paraleling the Monongahela River, and forms a gigantic natural barrier to the choice suburban territory beyond.

Many decades ago the tunnel served as a short cut in transporting coal from mines south of the Heights to the Painter and Singer steel mills in the West End, long since dismantled. Another plan recently broached proposed purchase of the bridge and tunnel of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia railroad, formerly the Wabash, and their conversion into a high-level traffic artery through Duquesne Heights. This project also is being investigated by the Allegheny County Department of Public Works.

RUMOR-MONGERING BILL UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9—A bill making a felony of rumor mongering derogatory to the financial condition of any bank, corporation, firm, association or person selling stocks and bonds was introduced in the Legislature on Jan. 7. It is sponsored by James J. Crawford (D.), Senator, of Brooklyn.

The Dialer's Guide

Featured numbers by stations and networks in parentheses. "WJZ" and "NBC-Red" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Radio Corporation; "WEAF" and "NBC-Blue" are those of "WJZ Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. Where only half of station is used the call letters are given in regional times. All times p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, JAN 16

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:30.

Ludwig Lastler's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Half hour. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Darrel Woodyard, bass; Cavaliers Quartet; Orchestra (WEAF—T). "My Hero" and "Estrellita," Miss Dragonette; Dragonette-O'Rourke duet from "Sari"; "Dance Macabre," orchestra. 8.

"Grand Opera Miniatures" (CBS—T). First fifteen minutes, review of Flotow's "Martha"; second half, Gounod's operas. 8.

Irving S. Cobb, humorist; mixed chorus orchestra (WJZ—T). Characteristic favorites as "Toreador Song," "Kerry Dance," "Sleeping Beauty Waltz" and "In a Monastery Garden." 9:30.

Columbia Male Chorus; orchestra (CBS—T). Classical favorites. Feature, Franck's "Chorus of Camel Drivers." 10.

Mixed chorus; vhella choir; orchestra (NBC Pacific). Viennese program. 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Male trio; Jules Bestevesaux's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

"Cowboy Foursome," male quartet; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Quartet comes directly from Broadway show in which they are featured to the microphone. 8.

Nancy Carroll, screen player; male trio; orchestra (WJZ Chain.) 8:45.

Harriet Lee, contralto; Marie Gerard, soprano; William Hain, tenor; male quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). Popular review including "Babes in the Wood," Vincent Youmans cycle, and "Rain" medley. 8:30.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 8.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hoggle, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Operetta and musical comedy review. 10.

Theater of the Air (WEAF—T). Vaudeville half hour. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production with Eva La Gallienne and Rollo Peters. 4.

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 2.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from police records. 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). Bred Browne and his merry group. 10:30.

Talks

"The World in Music" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45. 2.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

Vocal Ensembles

College Memories (WEAF—T). Male quartet. 7:15.

American Singers, male quartet (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

Recitals

Russian folk tale (Bookhouse—CBS). Russell Pratt, in children's story period. 5:30.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-509m)

8:00 p. m.—"Friendly Merchants"; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
8:45 WEEI Organist.
8:55 "The Old Painter."
9:00 Noble's Big Brother Club.
9:30 Time; Barometer; Thermometer; news.
9:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Aileen Stanley, "Phonograph Ops"; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party; "Mollies"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Kahanabula's Hawaiians.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC, Martinis orchestra; soloist.
8:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; time; weather.
8:03 Statler organ, Manuel Berman.
8:15 Barn Dance; temperature.
8:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Ben Lamppy's Orchestra; Fred Waldorf, tenor; Ina Ray Hutton.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Richard Crooks, tenor; concert orchestra, Dod Voorhees, conductor.
10:00 Pioneers Quartet.
10:30 Maude Erickson, soprano; Josephine Monahan, violinist; Irwin Hurwitt, pianist.
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins-Chicago hockey reports.
11:15 Edward McKelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:30 Fireside Pastels; orchestra.
6:45 "Romance in Rhythm."
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 CBS, "Voice of Columbia"; soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:00 Tentatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor; male quartet.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "Vic Air Mail."
9:00 Alice Hopkins, soprano; Lou Baker, tenor; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detective story.
10:00 CBS, Lutheran Women's Choir of St. Louis; St. Louis String Ensemble.
10:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold"; poetry; music.
11:00 Bruins-Chicago Black Hawks hockey report, Frank Ryan; weather; news.
11:30 CBS, California Institute Associates Dinner, Pasadena; speakers, Prof. Albert Einstein, Dr. Robert Millikan Prof. A. A. Michelson.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m. Frank J. Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Haverhill Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor, "The Classic Suite"; "Mendelssohn."
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.

Re-tube TODAY use

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the editions only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLARET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans, polishes and shines without paste. If perfect satisfaction is not found, money refunded. Sample free. P. O. Box 1, Station D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

HOME MADE CANDIES. Finest ingredients, $1.50 per lb.; Assorted salted nuts, 60c per lb.; postpaid in U. S. A.; money refunded if not satisfied. ADELE B. COLEMAN, 72 Putnam Dr., Port Chester, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; complete sales outfit free to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 21-A, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 750 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards experienced care if needed; Fair Jersey Dairy License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELECTRICAL engineer, wide experience in transmission and distribution work, public utility and industrial, supervisory duties and construction, overhead and underground; available Feb. 1; willing to go abroad. Address: ENGINEER, 811 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SAN FRANCISCO—Detached modern bungalow, 6 rooms furnished; furnace, hardwood floors, water heater; 2-car garage; $60. Box S-13, Room 1103, 530 Market Street. Kearny 6634.

Local Classified

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ACCOMPANISTS

RUTH HELEN TAYLOR
Accompanist—$1.50 an hour
71 West 82nd, New York City SUT. 7-2260

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Set of 4 genuine CHIPPENDALE LADDERBACK chairs, $60; also Spanish Prints, Arundel, Stoker, Adam & Harring, Nos. 36-456, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Eight Bay—3-room kitchenette suite overlooking Fenway; heat furnishable. 284 Massachusetts Ave.

FLATBUSH, N. Y.—Attractive 2 and 3-room apartments from $45 and $50; unfurnished; newly decorated; modern conveniences. Phone Nevins 8-8777.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Bathing, tennis, golf, 10 minutes from Manhattan; 20 minutes Grand Central; 3-room apartments, $60 to $100 per month; maid service.

N. Y. C., 306 West 103rd St.—Sunny floor, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; gas and electricity; high class private house.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive two rooms, fireplace, refrigerator, telephone. Phone Medallion 8877.

DESK SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd (Grand Central)—Desk space also small office; $7.50 per week; reasonable.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We go anywhere to fit you. Reasonable.
Tel. Englewood 0238 for appointment. (N. Y. C.)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Reliable, efficient, prompt service; no fee unless position secured. EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Pacific Ave. Tel. Stagg 7-2345.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST. Tel. Rector 2-0800

LOUISE C. HAHN—Office, secretarial, mail and bookkeeping; office conditions investigated. 30 West New York City. Telephone Worth 2-5000.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS sanded and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed. St. Johnes, Bet 74th Ch and Seventy. Oakwood 3269.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE set of late "Speedwriting" (natural shorthand) textbooks; price reasonable. T-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 21A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young girl companion; light services, reading; 7 p. m. to 10 a. m.; rent free and small salary; give reference and telephone. Box M-4, Room 1804, 370 Madison Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOHN, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6865.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Half of practitioner's double office, all or part time, including evenings. 23 W. 42nd (Room 928). Penna. 6-0011.

NEW YORK CITY, 42nd St., 100 East, Room 1514—Will share or rent attractive private office; references required.

PAYING GUESTS

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y.
LARCHMONT'S EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL SECTION
My home, which is delightfully and conveniently located, may interest those seeking a quiet place for rest and study; to elderly ladies, those not wishing to enter homes for the aged, a loving opportunity is extended for the accommodation of 10 guests; every room comfortable, cheerful the year round. For rates and inquiries address P. O. Box 119, Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent catering and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—Comfortable home, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters, oil burner; grounds with additional building plot 75x100; private section; moderate.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 Purchase Street Rye 671

4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Romeo and Juliet," with Eva LeGallienne and Rollo Peters.

WNAC
6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: "Singing as a Career," Mary Garden.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute Symphony Orchestra; Philip Frank, violin soloist.

EMPLOYMENT ADVANCE NOTED IN DOMINION

OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (AP)—General employment conditions in Canada during 1930 declined from the 1929 peak, but were better than in any other year since 1921, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday.

The bureau calculated that 1930 conditions represented 113, with 1926 taken as 100. Similarly, 1929 represented 119, the previous year 111, and 1927 was placed at 107.

DRUMMOND VISITS PERU

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13 (By U. P.)—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general of the League of Nations, arrived here today for a brief visit. He received a call at the Hotel Lima from foreign office officials, and this afternoon was to visit Luis Sanchez Cerro, head of the military junta . . .

Local Classified

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ROOMS AND BOARD

WOULD like to accommodate with rooms business man. The YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN Assn., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $3 per day upward.
New 600-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all lights and air; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast 30c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, 75c.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks Sts., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Near church, homelike room in modern apartment for woman; reasonable. LAGERGREN, Plaza 1900.

NEW YORK CITY—Unusually pleasant room, 1-2; southern exposure; 2 windows; private entrance. HOLMES, 108 West 109th. Mon. 7-1260

NEW YORK CITY, 520 W. 121th St., Apt. 5—Small room nicely furnished, $6; elevator, steam heat. Cathedral 1-2083.

YONKERS, N. Y., 1182 Warburton Ave.—Comfortable room; private family; near station and trolley; breakfast optional. Phone Sapperlan 122.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT—Competent office manager, bookkeeper or auditor; 20 years' experience; financial statements and office systems; first-class references; 5-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR-VALET (colored); 10 years' driving experience; city or country. HARRY OWENS, 2030 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Edgecombe 2291.

EXCELLENT COOK-CHEF of wide experience, 20 desires to go to S. C. RICHARD MAYRON, W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. BRyant 9-8203.

YOUNG MAN with background desires position as companion, Christian Scientist preferred; reading aloud or secretarial; city or country. HARRY OWENS, 2030 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Edgecombe 2291.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced caring for children from 1 to 6 years; excellent references. E. L. MORGAN, Lawrence 0629 (L. I.), N. Y.

COMPETENT young lady desires stenographic-secretarial position of some trust. Box I-6, Room 1804, 370 Madison Ave., New York City.

FREE LANCE SECRETARY
Experienced college woman can give few hours daily to writing letters, typing, filing, etc., in exchange for room and board in private home. Box I-5, Room 1804, 370 Madison Ave., 42nd New York City. Tel. 6-8200 Pennsylvania.

GOVERNESS, mother's helper, experienced, good disciplinarian, desires position; can give few hours daily to writing letters, typing, filing, etc., in exchange for room and board in private home. Box I-5, Room 1804, 370 Madison Ave., 42nd New York City. Tel. 6-8200 Pennsylvania.

QUALIFIED secretary, college graduate, desires position; can give few hours daily to writing letters, typing, filing, etc., in exchange for room and board in private home. Box I-5, Room 1804, 370 Madison Ave., 42nd New York City. Tel. 6-8200 Pennsylvania.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MEDICAL STENOGRAPHIC TRAINING. Terms at most reasonable rates. Day and evening classes. Call at 21 Central Park West, New York City. Columbus 6182.

SUMMER TUTORING—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering Courses. Prof. BURDELL, 31 Union Square West, New York City.

VOICE CULTURE

ALICE A. PATTERSON, Contralto
Voice Culture, Coaching, Concert Engagements
Studio: 1425 Broadway, New York City
Chicago and Los Angeles (California)
Classes of 10 or more.....$2.00 monthly
Classes of 5 or more.....3.00 monthly
Classes of 3 or more.....4.00 monthly
One pupil lesson, 1 week.....$1.00
Two pupil lessons, 1 week.....1.50
The Patterson Method is taught by appointment only. Correspondence invited.
Consultation, voice trials free by appointment
Invitation to observe a class may be filled on request

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

5% Paid on Deposits

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

53d JANUARY SALE
ALL MEN'S SUITS
ALL MEN'S OVERCOATS $25
Enna Jettick $5 Shoes.....$3.95
Enna Jettick $6 Shoes..... 4.95
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
936 MAIN STREET TO 40 BANK STREET

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
60 MAIN STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

EDWARD E. BURSEY
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wall Papers
Estimates cheerfully given Bar. 1691 716 Wood Ave.

Clark's Pure Food Store

5c Per Package
NORMAN and STAPLES STREETS

GOODYEAR Means Good Tires
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

BRAUNFIELD
MILLINERY
MAIN STREET

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

HOWLAND'S 66TH
MILL END SALE
opens Thursday, January 15

We believe it will be the biggest money-saving event we have ever held. We KNOW it is the biggest thrift event in Bridgeport.

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD : BRIDGEPORT : GREENWICH
WATERBURY : NORWALK : NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-5151

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

GLOVES
Hold the center of attraction at
MEIGS & CO.
INCORPORATED
this week. Reduced prices in entire stock of gloves feature this week of the January Clearance Sale.

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds English Silver
China
Main Street at John

F. W. BEHREN'S, Inc.
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Dine at the
Dining Nook
918 MAIN ST. Tel. 5-2067

GREENWICH

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 1000

Schwartz, *the Florist*
239 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2511

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Handbags, etc., all at moderate prices.
Frances Clark Dress Shop
236 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 224

Newton Decorative Co.
109 Greenwich Avenue
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Furniture of Individuality
Interior Decorators

E. VON BERGEN, Inc.
Established 1910
Expert Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
Opp. Pickwick Theare, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone 3220

Fonte's Market
270 GREENWICH AVE.
PRIME MEATS
Free Delivery Tel. Greenwich 3598

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3919
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Telephone 5-6603 *Repairing and Jobbing a Specialty*
HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
ELECTRAGIST 45 Preston Street

Useful Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1813 68 Church Street

What a Joy to Serve
Canada Dry and Peek Frean Biscuits
for Afternoon Tea or Bridge!
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

HANAN SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Hazel Young Cafeteria
13 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 1:30

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

WITKOWER'S
Established 1894
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

JANUARY SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
at substantial discount
WEEKS' LINEN SHOP
37 ALLYN STREET

Holiday Entertaining is made easier and happier with PIPER HOMEMADE PASTRY PRESERVES
Try some of ours—and see for yourself.
THE WOODLAND GROCERY
261 Sisson Avenue at Farmington Avenue
Phones 6-5297, 6-5298, 3-3719

599 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1138 MAIN

Arthur C. Gilman, *Jeweler*
WATCHES—ELECTRIC CLOCKS
JEWELRY
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-0833

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA
Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking
THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S

ISAAC · A · ALLEN · & · SON; Inc.
ARCHITECTS
MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL · ENGINEER
100 FARMINGTON AVE.; HARTFORD

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
965 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Phone 6-4007

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A total account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At The Clock

A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

The Margarette Shop
introduces a new Corset
The Juelle
With all the good points of the corset and the convenience of a corselette.

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
70-82 COURT STREET

PHOTO FINISHING
Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

CALENDARS and DIARIES
for 1931
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

ENGRAVING
PRINTING
GEORGE W. SCHNEIDER Co.
283 MAIN STREET Phone 1561

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

FURS
of Quality and Style
Remodeling a Specialty
LERNER'S FUR SHOP
901 MAIN STREET Phone 400

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

HATS REBLOCKED
SHOES RESOLED
Both Done Well at the
SHOE HOSPITAL
119 MAIN STREET Phone 2306

PLUMBING HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
Estimates Cheerfully Given
BACON BROS.
300 MAIN STREET Phone 810

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS
From Near-by Middletown Farms
WETHERBEE & CONROY
340 MAIN STREET Phone 2389

PIANOS, RADIOS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS
EASY and THOR WASHERS
HALL'S Music and Utility Shop
275 MAIN STREET Phone 1018

NEW BRITAIN

Leonard-Hermann Co.
WOMEN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The sole exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office Main Office and Works
98 W. MAIN ST. 415 W. MAIN ST.
Telephone 1123 Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER—A. F. EICHSTAEDT

January Clearance Sales
D. MILLER & CO.
26 CHURCH STREET Phone 4850

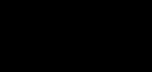
NEW HAVEN

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call B-7731, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is kept.
804 MALLEY BUILDING

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
January Sale of Blankets and Linens!
An event heralded by thousands of housewives who at this opportune time replenish depleted stocks while prices are extremely low.
BLANKETS, LINENS—FIRST FLOOR

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

India Dining Room



Good Food, Good Music
Mabelle Sanford, Mgr.
AT HOTEL DUNCAN 1181 Chapel Street

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

HARRIS-HART CO.
Fancy Ice Cream
and
Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

MORY'S BAKERY
Quality Bakers Since 1888
DELICATESSEN
392 STATE STREET 5-0594

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1482 CHAPEL STREET
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*
970 Chapel Street

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
47 High Street 6-1671

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1900
834 CHAPEL STREET 6-4883

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Serving the public for 56 years

Our January Sale Now in Progress

Reduction in our Clothing, Furnishing and Boys' Departments are drastic, and we hope that you will come in to benefit from these offerings while our stocks are complete.

J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Exide
THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY
Sales and Service
PURITAN ANTI-FREEZE
GALENA OILS and GREASES
The Dawson-Fowler Co.
414 CROWN STREET, at Howe
Dial 6-8758
Auto Electrical Specialists

Buy Now and Save!
SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
January Sale
Presents astounding offers in timely and wanted merchandise of high quality and correct fashion!

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

LONGLEY'S NEW RESTAURANT
90 ELM STREET
Open 6 a. m. to 7.30 p. m.
Sundays, 12 noon to 3 p. m.

NEW LONDON

Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE STREET Telephone 9158

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Christmas Cards, Gifts, Stationery
BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS
MERIDIAN and CHURCH ST.
Telephone 8802

NORWALK

Priscilla Shoppe
MILLINERY
BAGS SCARFS HOSIERY
COSTUME JEWELRY
Phone 436
310 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

Fine Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Pastries
de Bruycker Bake Shops
818 WEST AVE. NORWALK, CONN. Tel. 3287

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

JOSEPH DAVIS
Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2149

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
24 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

The GORHAM PRESS
Established 1904
ENGRAVING
PRINTING
EMBOSSING
4 Elizabeth Street, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Early American Antiques
Furniture, China, Glass, Pewter and Prints
Nellie Sprague Lockwood
9 WESTPORT AVENUE (Post Road)

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 2301

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

Two Money-Saving Opportunities—
—The January Sale of White
—The January Sale of Housewares
The C. O. Miller Co.

The Only Authorized
NASH
Sales and Service in Stamford
Lanaman Nash Motors Inc.
100 SUMMER Phone 4-1117

FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Showing New Fall Styles
Haberdashers of Distinction
Phone 3-4188
DAVENPORT SQUARE, Stamford, Conn.

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

The ELL SHOP
252 ATLANTIC STREET
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
PHONE 4291

WINDSOR MARKET
R. E. WIER & SON
75 Main Street
FRESH DRESSED TURKEYS
GEESE AND DUCKS
Tel. 3-3146

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT ROOMS
Transient and permanent accommodations in pleasant, residential section, four streets east of Atlantic Square. Rates are reasonable. Dining Room Service available.
FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove, Cor. Forest Street Tel. 3-9031

HARPER METHOD
Care of Hair, Skin and Nails
MISS DELLA STEWART in Charge
193 BEDFORD STREET, Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

OUR
January Clearance Sale
Started Wed., January 7th
Greater values, larger assortments, and bigger savings than in any sale we have held for years.
All departments contribute their share of fine special values.
DON'T MISS COMING
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Visit the fine new addition to our store. Entrances on both SOUTH MAIN and BROOK STREETS, making possible a convenient short cut to East Main Street.

Our January Clearance
NOW ON!
Entire Stock of Ready-to-Wear Reduced
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET—Waterbury, Conn.

Personal Greeting Cards of Appeal and Charm
Now is the time to make your selection while the assortment is choice.
JANE KELLY, Inc.
166 Grand Street, Waterbury, Connecticut
Shubert Theatre Agency

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
FINE JEWELRY
SILVERWARE, PEWTER
W. E. PIERPONT
159 BANK STREET

DEAN
The Florist
62 CENTER ST. Phone 558

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

Sole Agents in Waterbury for
"Domestic" Electric Sewing Machines
Howland-Hughes Company

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Danker

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Mistletoe

MISTLETOE is a parasite; that is, it does not obtain its food directly from the soil, but attaches itself to other plants, through which it receives nourishment. Although it produces a picturesque effect by draping itself among the branches, it is usually detrimental to trees which are compelled to act as host.

In the far West and through the South a form of mistletoe develops into thrifty clumps from two to eight feet in extent. These are gathered in great quantities, to be used for decorative purposes during the midwinter holiday season.

This plant is a slow-growing, persistent evergreen with yellow-green leaves and stems. The American varieties, of which there are many, flourish in the South, but appear sparingly in northern parts. Its glossy leaves vary in size but average less than an inch in length and are oval in shape. It flowers from February to July in pale, short catkins which produce jade-white berries in the fall.

Birds are fond of this fruit, and after eating they scrape their beaks on the bark of limbs, thus distributing the seeds, which are sticky and adhere to the tree. Soon tiny roots are sent out to pierce the bark and appropriate the sap until the plant is established. The branch where it takes root becomes enlarged, sometimes to twice its normal size, at the point where the mistletoe sprouts.

Deciduous (leaf-shedding) trees are the principal host plants, chief among them being the apple, poplar, willow, lime, mountain ash, cottonwood and oak. European varieties prefer the tupelo and red maple.

In America, as well as in Europe, fruiting branches of the mistletoe are still associated with sentiment and folklore when the days begin to lengthen late in December, and are used as decorative greens.

A Quotation for Today

THE advantage of leisure is mainly that we have the power of choosing our own work; not certainly that it confers any privilege of idleness.—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Odds and Ends

Traffic Whistles Barred

As a part of New York's noise-abatement campaign, whistles are no longer to be used by traffic officers, except in certain dense traffic areas.

Mexico's Presidents

Pascual Ortiz Rubio is Mexico's forty-second President since the election of the first Executive, Guadalupe Victoria, in 1824.

Pay for Pilots

The average wage of air mail pilots of the highest grade in the air mail and passenger services of the United States is about $550 a month.

Eskimo Igloos

Only about one-fourth of the Eskimos live in snow houses in the winter, very few being used in Alaska.

Tourists in France

France still leads the world as a tourist country, the sum of $400,000,000 being spent there annually by visitors.

WANTED: A MAYOR

The little village of Ampus, France, has been unable to find an applicant for the Mayor's office. In the recent elections no mayoralty candidate appeared and not a single citizen cast his ballot.

Largest Mint

Shanghai, China, has what some regard as the greatest mint in the world, with a capacity for producing 40,000 coins an hour.

In Lighter Vein

Preferred

Judge: "You are sentenced to five years' imprisonment and then deportation."

Accused: "Can I serve the deportation part first?"—*Herold* (Madrid).

Passing Show

Jones, taking a hint from public bodies, asks each of his neighbors to plant a tree, and gets his planting done in record time."

Slow Speed

Grandad was slowly walking along the sidewalk, and Billie, aged four, was about 20 paces behind, trudging along on little fat legs.

"Why don't you wait for me?" he called, aggrieved.

"I am waiting for you," replied Grandad, slowing up a bit more and turning around.

"Well," said the panting youngster, "you ain't waitin' very fast!"

Aha!

André Maurois, the French novelist, has been delivering a series of public lectures much attended by earnest ladies. They have been taking notes copiously and have seemed to be getting a good deal out of the discourses despite the fact that they are delivered wholly in French.

M. Maurois, and others, too, were disquieted by a happening a few weeks ago, however. Most of the usual group of ladies gathered, notebooks ready, at the customary hour, to find that the lecturer was not in attendance! After a long wait they started telephoning around. This finally resulted in the appearance of M. Maurois' secretary in the room.

"There will be no lecture today," she explained, "as M. Maurois announced at last week's meeting of this group."—*London Opinion.*

A Word a Day

Restitution

This word designates the act of restoring, specifically, the restoration of anything to its rightful place or owner; it also is applied to the act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss or damage.

We derive the word from the Latin *restituere*, "to restore," compounded of *re*, "back," and *statuere*, "to place."

Res-ti-tu'-tion is accented on the third syllable; sound *e* as in *end*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *use* (avoid the *oo* sound), final syllable as *shun*, in which the *u* is as in *circus*.

"The case was dropped when it became known that the defendant had made full restitution."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: A Maine man has been fined for maintaining electric apparatus that sets up radio static in his neighborhood. As Maine goes in this matter, so, we hope, will go the nation.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: One need of the hour, says a lecturer from France, is an author who can explain Americans to Europeans. If the tourists have not done that, hundreds of millions have been spent in vain.

Philadelphia Bulletin: If we could cut the word "dream" out of the language, the writers of two-thirds of our sentimental songs would automatically be put out of business.

Springfield Union: "Have you noticed that the world is prejudiced?" inquires a newspaper writer. Well, to be perfectly honest about it, we haven't. As evidence of the universal broadmindedness, in the last few days we have heard several persons say that they didn't blame Hoover for the chestnut-tree blight or the war in China.

Cincinnati Inquirer: If you want to see a crowd in a department store, the section where brooms and scrub brushes are sold is not the place to look.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning of Togo came over to see me and we decided to have a barking contest —
And we barked and barked —
And then barked some more —
But we couldn't seem to decide who made the most noise —
Mrs. Simpson suddenly poked her head out of the window, though, and said we were disturbing the whole neighborhood and for us to stop, so we decided if that was the case, we both must have pretty loud barks!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Isaiah 11:6

Ashland, Ore.

UNEXPECTED friendships are sometimes found in the bird and animal kingdoms, and Lithia Park in this city claims one which is very unusual, for a guinea hen lives with two deer and refuses to leave them at any time. The deer on their part are very solicitous of their small friend.

It was early in the spring when a flock of guineas were placed in the park. All but one were caught by hawks and the remaining one was taken to an inclosure where a number of pheasants live. The little hen seemed discontented, so one day the caretaker took her out of the inclosure and turned her loose. She ran at once into a near-by pen which sheltered two deer and here she has remained ever since.

During the summer she was constantly on guard to protect her friends from flies when they rested. She would stand close to the animals and woe to a fly which ventured near, for her eyesight was keen and her aim unswerving. When the deer are walking around the pen she is constantly with one of them, her favorite being Roy, the buck, and she always roosted close beside them at night. Now that the cold winter nights have come, it is difficult at times to locate Miss Guinea, but a careful search reveals her tightly snuggled underneath Roy's neck, which is gently curled around her little body, and thus they sleep until morning.

The Best Policy

(By The Associated Press)

Washington

THE honesty of a 17-year-old Birmingham (Ala.) youth promises to assure him the education he wants.

Impressed by the action of the boy, Charles Ashley, in returning a lost purse containing $50 to its owner, Edward Frischnecht, Washington watch importer, has sent for the boy, promising him a home and chance to go to school.

Ashley was employed by an importer here during the Christmas holidays, and the purse incident aroused the latter's interest. The youth left shortly afterward, however, and it was only recently that Frischnecht located him with the friendly aid of Birmingham police.

If Ashley proves his worth, Frischnecht said he would adopt him.

What They Say

Union

"I, too, am opposed to the union of church and state. But I am in favor of the union of church and statesmen.—*Bishop Joseph F. Berry.*

Leadership

"We lead the world in two things: in talking about peace and in expending money on armaments."—*Senator William E. Borah.*

Nature's Lesson

"I could not reconcile complete extinction in death with the eternal economy of nature."—*Guglielmo Marconi, inventor.*

Annual Pastime

"The custom of picking All-America teams does no particular harm. It starts arguments, of course, but then nobody is compelled to step into the arguments."—*W. O. McGeehan, sports writer.*

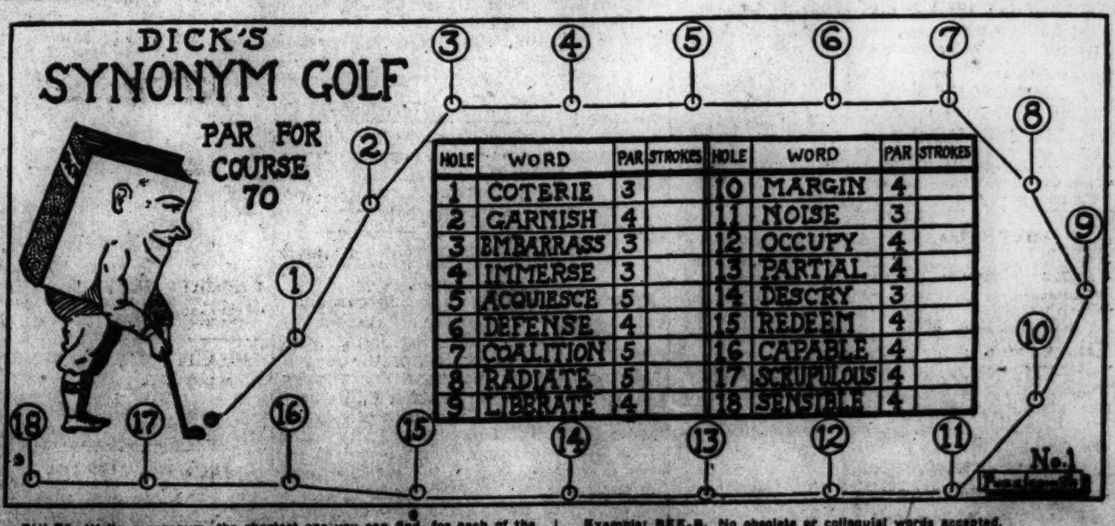
Then More Can Work

"The five-hour day and the five-day week are in the offing. Mass production demands it."—*Edward A. Filene, merchant, Boston.*

Really?

"The rigidity with which all persons without college education are excluded from university clubs is only matched by the rigidity with which all intellectual problems are excluded."—*Dr. J. G. Laing, University of Chicago.*

DICK'S SYNONYM GOLF



HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	COTERIE	3		10	MARGIN	4	
2	GARNISH	4		11	NOISE	3	
3	EMBARRASS	3		12	OCCUPY	4	
4	IMMERSE	3		13	PARTIAL	4	
5	ACQUIESCE	5		14	DESCRY	3	
6	DEFENSE	4		15	REDEEM	4	
7	COALITION	5		16	CAPABLE	4	
8	RADIATE	5		17	SCRUPULOUS	4	
9	LIBRATE	4		18	SENSIBLE	4	

RULES: Write a synonym, the shortest one you can find, for each of the hole-words shown above. The number of letters in your synonym in each instance is your number of strokes for the hole. Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par) on the course. For instance, SHINE is a par 5 for the eighth hole, but GLOW is a birdie 4! Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter.

Example: BEE-B. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

If you succeed in beating par, send in your score and list of synonyms to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the puzzle number.

Everybody play! Improve your vocabulary stroke! Dick Shunary is the "pro" on the course. Refer your problems to him.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Releasing the Fetters of Fear

FROM its industrial and economic trials of the last few months the world is learning a lesson of tremendous import, the relation of fear to depression and impoverishment. It is no new thing that has been thus wrought out of the agonies of unemployment and lack, although today it is finding expression in more different directions than ever before, and being recognized by broad-visioned executives and business men on all sides. Not long since, for instance, Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America, urged the wide use of advertising "to release from the fetters of fear the great potential buying power of this nation, thereby assuring the quick return of prosperity."

That time and space are being eliminated from humanity's experience has become almost a platitude. Yet, if a right estimate is to be reached of twentieth century progress, it is essential that the fact be appreciated that countless limitations which our forefathers labored long and earnestly to overcome are today not even thought of as hampering mankind's activities. Moreover, therefrom develops a great responsibility of maintaining a fundamentally right attitude toward prosperity and the general problems of industry.

Fear spreads like a forest fire, unless the suggestions underlying it be held in check. The world needs confidence in its destiny. It is crying for that assurance of foundational plenty which has but to be recognized to be unleashed. Faith is a great accelerator of prosperity, and the conviction that well-directed efforts toward a worthy goal obtain results inspires endeavor and brings forth fruitage in abundant measure. There is no basic reason for pessimism. Sound judgment, built upon the certain expectancy of good, defies false apprehensions, and discovers numberless opportunities for progressive achievement.

Just the other day Miss Jane Addams declared, at a luncheon given in her honor by the New York State Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, that the casting out of fear is the beginning of peace. She was making special reference, of course, to the problem of war, but reasoned to the larger issue from experiences in her social work in Hull House, Chicago. She described vividly how she had watched fear grip men and women this winter who "anticipated hunger for their young ones before that hunger appeared." The love felt by these parents, which they felt justified this attitude, is really more a matter of unreasoning terror than true affection. Well did John write in his First Epistle: "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

Humanity today is hungering and thirsting after the love thus described. It is not found in unjustified material apprehensiveness. It represents the heart of the idealism of true Christianity. The salvation of the world depends upon the practical application of the apostle's vision. The time for its demonstration is the ever-present now.

Prices, Tariffs, Debts—and Bankers

ALMOST a universal interest attaches to the crop of bank chairmen's addresses in the United States this year because of the testimony coming from Europe that in virtue of its economic power the United States must lead the world to business recovery. Few such statements will carry more weight than those of Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Paul M. Warburg, chairman of the Manhattan Company and affiliated banks.

To these sober diagnosticians, watching the economic world from two of the best vantage points in the United States, the roots of the present slump are plain. The lack of open markets and free prices is, in the opinion of both bankers, a general and basic cause of today's difficulties.

"I have no sympathy with price-fixing palliatives," Mr. Wiggin says, "whether employed by governments or by trade combinations, which merely delay necessary adjustments." Mr. Warburg is no less emphatic. Behind the walls of protection, he shows, "industries were pushed to hothouse growths, based upon high prices exacted from domestic consumers. Valorization schemes, syndicates, cartels, monopolies, and all kinds of government operations did the rest."

Meanwhile in industry, machines have been supplanting men. Theoretically the development of new industries and services should take up the slack, but it has not done so. The displacement of labor in many industries which have reduced their costs has not been accompanied by a corresponding reduction of prices. Obviously, if the price of an article declines from $1 to 75 cents, more people can buy it, or existing purchasers will have another 25 cents to spend on other things. Hence employment will be offered to fill the extra demand. Price is thus the safety valve in the industrial system, and without its free and constant use society fails to receive most of the fruits of industrial progress.

That price has not fulfilled this function is indicated in the practically static condition of the price level over the two or three years previous to the break in 1929. At that time, as Mr. Warburg puts it, prices broke their artificial dams and found their own levels. He holds up a warning finger: "Beware of high prices. It is safer for all industries, including agriculture, to build on the lowest level of prices on which they can prosper, than to try to make the largest possible gains by exacting the highest possible prices."

Both Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Warburg give almost as much attention to international as to national causes of maladjustment in the economic mechanism. Their remarks under this head will create renewed hope among those Europeans who are agitating for a reduction of war debts or such a lowering of American tariffs as would facilitate their payment. Both bankers may be rated in support of that movement. As to debts, Mr. Wiggin says:

> I am firmly convinced that it would be good business for our Government to initiate a reduction in these debts at this time.

More guardedly, but none the less revealingly, Mr. Warburg says:

> The world's balance sheet has become lopsided on account of the economic and financial superiority which the post-war years have given us. We should do everything in our power, as far as we consistently can, to prevent this condition from becoming more accentuated. Our tariff policy and our attitude toward interallied and reparation payments should be guided by these considerations. Courageous action in this regard might help the world to overcome the "dead point" in the state of stagnation from which it struggles to emerge.

In other words, apart from any other consideration, it is worth while for the United States to look after its customers.

Top-Floor Logic vs. the Machine Age

WHILE more and more persons are coming to realize the inevitability of prohibition in the modern state, not all are in command either of the opportunity or the facility to express their convictions. It was otherwise in the case of Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton, who was in Boston the other day to deliver a lecture on public questions at the Women's University Club.

Professor Myers said prohibition must succeed, no matter how mighty the avalanche of protest which gathers against it, simply because we are living in a mechanical age. People cannot run machinery and drink. Citing an instance of a factory now operating with a large force of employees, the lecturer said that any one of those men is discharged at once if it is found that he drinks. Under the influence of such a bad habit, it would be considered that he was rendering himself unfit to carry on his task.

And the lecturer had another apt illustration. He said he had some friends living on one of the top floors of a great modern New York cave-dwelling. They are absolutely dependent upon the man who runs their elevator for their ingress and egress. They would be prompt to insist that that elevator operator must be in possession of a clear head. No, the elevator operator must not drink. Yet those same people resent hotly any implication that they should abandon their cocktails.

It all sounded so simple as related by Professor Myers, so unanswerable. Nothing is needed but patience until such feeble reasoning as that indulged by the top-floor dwellers shall fall by its own weight of ignorance. For the mechanical age and liquor cannot go hand in hand.

Irving and the English Stage

THE Irving Exhibition recently opened in the Victoria and Albert Museum is one of the most interesting that London has seen for some time. It includes only a small section of the huge Enthoven collection which was presented to the nation in 1925, but even so it has copies of every first-night program during Irving's long London career, as well as eighty photographs of him at many different periods.

Of all those classes of persons who manage to make a stir in the world, it is notoriously the actor whose particular contribution to society is the hardest to preserve. The twentieth century's knowledge of the greatest players of the past is not nearly so complete as is its acquaintance with many an obscure diarist whose name was almost unknown to his contemporaries. Of Betterton, Garrick, Mrs. Siddons and Kean our impressions have nothing more substantial to found themselves on than a few casual passages in Pepys, Boswell, Hazlitt and Lamb.

But, though Irving came a full thirty years too soon to leave a permanent record on the talking films, his art has received a more adequate literary preservation than has that of any of his predecessors. By the vivid descriptions in his recent biography, Gordon Craig has made it possible for those who never saw Irving on the stage to watch each slow, tremendous detail by which he built up his most famous and effective part—that of Matthias the innkeeper in "The Polish Jew"; to feel something of the terrific enthusiasm that Irving's entrance always provoked, and to understand the genius which enabled him to capitalize his many curious mannerisms, especially that of his careful mispronunciation of the English tongue by which he hoped to produce a more melodious language than Shakespeare's.

There is no actor today who dominates the English stage as Irving used to do, no equal to him in sheer histrionic genius. But on a long view this is little to be regretted. The superlatively great actor is too prone to make the play merely a vehicle for the exploitation of his own personality, and consequently too ready to appear in inferior pieces which he can mold to his own devices. He is therefore a luxury whom the theater can afford only rarely. The state of the stage today, in which the average level of acting is high and fairly uniform, is probably as nearly ideal as possible for the best interests of the drama.

A Good Place for Cherry Trees

TOO often it happens that in planning a "city beautiful" most of the attention and a large share of the funds are allotted to districts already well cared for, leaving the poorer localities to slip yet further back. But when the city authorities of Santa Barbara, Calif., decided to set out, in one of their least attractive areas, some flowering cherry trees presented by the Japanese Association, they stressed their intention to develop and encourage a backward part of their city.

The cherry tree avenue alone is something no visitor will be willing to miss. To reach it, roads will have to be paved; rightly to display it, unsightly shacks will have to be pulled down, modern buildings erected and good stores opened, and therefore far more money spent than heretofore.

The children on the East Side had no playground, so the first idea was to convert what had been the city dump into a recreation park, Ortega Plaza, and to provide especially for the children. Their playground is being laid out now. But it will not end there. A tennis court for the neighbors is one improvement. A new and up-to-date school plant will face one side. Business men are scanning the near-by corners for possible openings.

In short, Santa Barbara, one of the most beautifully situated of the smaller American cities, feels that it is not enough to be lovely in spots, to have scenic drives, Spanish architecture, and a splendid courthouse. Its citizens are seeing to it that the rest of the city shall be brought up to this level. And a children's playground made the beginning.

Reparations in Retrospect

"REPARATION REVIEWED" is the title of Sir Andrew McFadyean's timely study of the problem which vexed Europe for ten years, until the acceptance of the Young plan. Indeed, it is probable that the problem will still vex Europe, for voices are being loudly raised in favor of a complete reconsideration of reparations payments.

The irony which runs through this chapter of international relations is that Germany offered at Versailles to pay virtually the same amount as was subsequently agreed upon in the Young plan; but while Germany probably would have been able to acquit itself of its debt, had its offer been accepted and the violent economic and financial upheavals been avoided, it has now become doubtful whether, after the experience of the last decade, the latest concessions will hereafter be found sufficient.

The story of the last decade is one of "political wrangling and financial uncertainty." The former secretary to the Reparation Commission, who was afterward secretary to the Dawes Committee, and finally Commissioner for Controlled Revenues in Berlin, speaks frankly about the folly of the astronomical figures which were employed. The progressive reductions did not improve matters, because they always came too late.

The occupation of the Ruhr is now condemned by almost everybody, but, given the conditions of exasperation and of false expectations, that occupation was rendered almost inevitable.

At last it is understood that economic and financial problems should be treated without passions and prejudices. Looking back on the reparation period, we can see where mistakes were made. But this retrospective discovery of mistakes, though interesting, will be fruitless unless it leads those involved to the resolve that, in facing the new international financial and economic problems which present themselves today, rational action shall be taken and solutions reached before they are too late.

Conserving the Small Oil Operator

RATHER anomalous it is for oil to be a source of friction, but the continued difficulties arising out of proration and conservation indicate that the adjustment of supply to demand in the realm of gasoline is almost as delicate a subject as the similar adjustment in sugar or wheat.

Recent and partially successful efforts to find new connections for some 30,000 small wells in the older oil fields of Kansas and Oklahoma from which the Prairie Oil & Gas Company has stopped purchasing emphasize the point that two distinct, even opposite, groups of independent producers are affected by the endeavor to tighten the lid on surplus petroleum production. Proration in new fields curtails sharply the activities of the "wildcatter," the prospector and driller of new wells. But when more production has been tapped than can be used, must not the oil pioneer recognize that his services in that line are not so useful as they once were?

On the other side of the map is the small operator of wells which have dwindled down to perhaps as little as a barrel a day. If because of price cuts or loss of markets these wells are not regularly pumped they soon become flooded with salt water. The aims of conservation would seem to dictate that the most should be made of these wells before they are abandoned.

If the program for reduction of output is allowed to take a toll of independent operators on both sides—both promoters of new wells and pumpers of old ones—some credibility may seem to be given to the charge that the big oil companies are using conservation to squeeze out the little ones. In this connection it should be recognized in fairness to the Prairie company that its action was taken only after a number of large refining and marketing companies, which it formerly served in the East, laid their own pipe lines from their own wells or fields.

The major companies which stand to profit most from the stabilization of the oil industry will do well to assume a responsibility for seeing that the small operator is considerately treated and that he gets a reasonable share of the benefits from conservation.

Editorial Notes

The active life of an automobile is generally put at seven years, and its mileage at between 75,000 and 125,000, though there are instances where mileage has reached 200,000 and more. But how puny a record even this is when compared to the service rendered by a stoutly built locomotive. What do you say to sixty-six years of activity and more than 1,500,000 miles traveled by the passenger locomotive "Ryde," said to be the oldest engine still functioning in England, on the Isle of Wight Railway, for which it was built in 1864? Who speaks of obsolescence!

If Bobby Jones decides to become a professional golfer, he will have to serve a three-year apprenticeship under a professional in good standing. What is that about the child being father to the man?

Noteworthy Christmas presents included those received by Alabama's prison wardens: 300 men were paroled for the holidays after having given their promises to return—and they did.

Fashion note: The reemployment of thousands gives assurance that the new year has started out by wearing overalls.

The Soviet Government's Propaganda System

By MARJORIE SHULER

Miss Shuler recently spent several weeks in Russia, studying conditions under the Bolshevist régime. She has set down her impressions — which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions — in seven articles, of which this is the sixth

NO MATTER at what hour I was awake in my room in the hotel at Leningrad, the loudspeaker in the market place across the way was constantly blaring forth words, words, words. The sound of the voice was always the same, whether it was noonday or midnight.

It gave an atmosphere of unreality to the whole scene, an opéra bouffe color and sound, so that sometimes as I hung out of my little window at shoulder distance from the floor it seemed as though I must be peering at some production of the Moscow Art Theater on the New York stage.

The room itself was like a prison, concrete walls making a long narrow slit in which there was just space for the iron cot bed and the table and chair; there was no wardrobe, no dresser, not even a mirror on the wall. And this had been the best hotel in Leningrad before the war, I was told.

In Moscow the room was much better, the bed was bigger, the furniture was more adequate, there were even table covers, and marvel of marvels, just above the bed a little radio switch. There were hours in the day when the most exquisite music stole into the room via that radio. But always in the evening there was speech making. No matter which way the switch was turned, always some man was making a speech on something.

And not only in my hotels or in the big cities, but in thousands of Soviet halls in villages throughout Russia those same speeches were carrying messages to men and women alike.

"It is a marvelous system of propaganda which the Soviet Government has built up," said a long-time resident of Russia to me.

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In the Red Army Park at Moscow I heard the lovely strains of Mozart across the great stretches of grass and flowers, but straight ahead of me, and to one side of the orchestra, were four tall wooden figures symbolizing the enemies of Bolshevism, the caricatures of a priest, a capitalist, a Fascist, and a rich farmer.

From the platform of the open-air theater in Kieff I heard a long monologue ridiculing an American capitalist and extolling the cleverness and faithfulness to his ideals of the capitalist's Communist chauffeur.

Every picture gallery has its quota of posters and reminders that it is Communism which has swung open the doors of these treasure houses to the people after long years when the aristocrats kept from them both the beauty of the objects and the money which they cost and which the people so much needed for bread.

Churches and monasteries now are anti-religious museums jammed with documents, articles, and posters, calculated to inflame the opinions of the beholder against religious faith.

Schools contain not only exhibitions of educational materials, but also the familiar portraits of Lenine, and more posters, more propaganda.

In contrast to prisons of Tsarist days such as the old fortress of Peter and Paul which today has been made into a museum, the Soviet Government shows with pride its new "isolators." I went through one where there are only two armed guards, the others, without guns, having been chosen by the prisoners from their own number. The prisoners are learning to read and to write, and in workshops they are being taught a trade. At harvest time some of them even may be allowed to work in the fields, coming back to complete their sentences.

The isolator I visited was an interesting feature of one tour I made, although on my return from it a long-time observer of things Russian murmured, "Don't forget that you have seen one of the best prisons and that the Communists have their political fortress, too, which would not be any more pleasant seeing than Peter and Paul was in the old days."

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Each day the newspapers printed under the eye of the Government brought in their quota of information about affairs in Russia and affairs in the outside world, and again my friend laid a warning finger on a much distorted bit of news about the United States and remarked: "How much value is the new educational policy, if the millions who learn to read and write lack all background to choose what is right and wrong from the mental fare laid before them, if in fact they read only what the Communist Government wishes them to read, see only what the Government wants them to know, hear only what the Government wishes them to learn?"

I had two object lessons in what propaganda is doing to affect the opinions of Russians themselves. One day when I was especially persistent in my inquiries as to why so many thousands of people were idling along the streets of Moscow, and my guide had been equally determined that it was just their "day of rest," she countered with the statement, "We have no unemployment in Russia, but in the United States you have riots all the time when the hungry demand bread. I know it, for I have read it."

I looked down the street where at least 1000 people had been waiting in line since early in the morning to enter a department store. My guide had told me that something was being put on sale in the store—perhaps shoes, there was such a shortage of shoes. I remember how all day I had been seeing those other inevitable queues standing before the doors of food shops, waiting, waiting, waiting.

And I wondered what would happen on "the sidewalks of New York" if hungry people or people needing shoes should be expected to wait one hour, let alone eight, for the doors to open and the stock to be available. Riot, of course there would be a riot, but the riot would be for so much less cause than was being offered on all sides in Russia.

I tried to explain, but the bitter smile of my guide warned me. I came from a capitalist country. I was a capitalist. And nothing that I said would be believed by a Communist.

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The other occasion was just outside Kieff. I had been seeing the Pechersky Monastery, now turned into an anti-religious museum, and here and there all morning I had been encountering a group of Red soldiers. Now I was out in front and there had been some misunderstanding about the bus I thought I was to take and the tram my guide had planned for me to take. There was nothing to do but wait in the dust and the heat. I crossed the road to the shade of some trees, and there the Red soldiers followed me, bent on questioning me and the other American members of the party.

They were from Odessa, they said, just finishing their term of military service, shortened for them to one year because they were of the class that can read and write. They were on a hike for pleasure, seeing the country before they should start back for their home by the Black Sea.

At first the questions were easy: "Did I like Russia?" "Was it very different from the United States?" and similar inquiries. But suddenly one tall boy, a bit more aggressive than the others, began a rapid-fire conversation which I could see was more important than what had gone before. It did not need the increasing intent in his own gaze, or the nudges and sly looks of his companions, to warn me that here was something different.

And it was. Translated by my guide, the question resolved itself into, "We are off on a trip with our officers. Can you tell which are men and which are officers? In the United States would your officers go off on a friendly trip with the men?"

I looked at the slouching figures of the men in their crumpled uniforms, and I remembered how quickly I had left the rooms they entered because of their manifest lack of bathing.

How could one explain obedience and discipline to those boys, believing as they evidently did that capitalist agents in the form of officers oppressed the enlisted men in the army of the United States? I fumbled for words, thought of the reserve training camps, and began an explanation which ended with the coming of a tram which bore me off, even as I told them how I should always remember "the friendliness of some Red Army soldiers."

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Two little incidents. Yes, little, but significant, in view of the fact that, while misrepresentations of Communism may come about through mistaken zeal or even malice on the part of individual writers, or editors, or actors, or speakers, in other countries, in Russia the Government is the sole propaganda agency.

Free speech, freedom of the press, freedom to use the right of suffrage, these are the western world's measures of a free country. Russia has chosen to control her speech, to control not only her press, but every other channel of communication, and to confer or withhold the suffrage on political grounds.

What the Communists think about the rest of the world then, speaking in human terms, will be largely the result of what the Government wishes them to think, and what they think is important to the future peace of the world.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

Marconi Making New Phone Tests

SENATOR GUGLIELMO MARCONI, who since his appointment as president of the Royal Italian Academy is paying more frequent visits to Italy, is now carrying on a series of experiments in automatic wireless telephony. These experiments are being pursued between his floating laboratory Elettra, anchored at Genoa, and the wireless station at Golfo Aranci, in the island of Sardinia, their object being to connect the telephone systems of Rome and Cagliari by means of wireless stations at Fiumicino, on the coast near Rome, and Porto Aranci, in Sardinia. It will be possible for subscribers to dial automatically the desired telephone numbers to Rome from Cagliari or vice versa, the impulses being transmitted between the two towns by short-wave wireless. Communication having thus been established, it will be possible to carry conversation by ordinary wireless telephony. The first tests made by Senator Marconi have been successful.

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Feud Between Cities Settled

A feud which has existed for several centuries between the two small towns of Stilo and Bivongi, in the Province of Reggio Calabria, in southern Italy, has been happily brought to an end, and the conclusion of "peace" was marked by a picturesque ceremony attended by the inhabitants of the rival towns. In medieval times such rivalries between towns and their inhabitants were not uncommon in Italy, and some of these feuds were still existing when the political union of the different regions of Italy was carried out. Although, in modern times, these rivalries were no longer accompanied by vendettas, they were nevertheless the cause of constant friction. In this particular case, there was complete estrangement between the inhabitants of Stilo and Bivongi, and the authorities had to watch the rival parties with the utmost care to prevent trouble. Several attempts were made to pacify the two towns, but they were all unsuccessful. The matter was finally taken up by the chief of the Fascist organization in Calabria, who convinced the rival leaders to conclude peace "in the name of Mussolini." A meeting in the neutral town of Pozzano was arranged to ratify the peace signed by the leaders; almost the whole population of the two towns met there and took an oath to discontinue their feud and to live always in peace.

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Many Workers Transferred

Internal migration on a large scale has been organized by the Fascist Government to provide employment to Italian workers within the kingdom. A special commissioner is in charge of this work, which is now placed under the direct orders of the head of the Government. The statistics for inland migration during 1929 have now been published. The aggregate number of workers transferred from overpopulated to underpopulated districts for working reasons amounts to 345,966, of which 259,303 were men and 86,663 women. It should be observed that the inland migration has taken place, in a large proportion, in respect of agricultural work, the number of workers transferred for this purpose amounting to 261,103, or over 75 per cent of the total migratory movement. Workers transferred for the purpose of industrial work numbered 84,863, but a large number of these have been engaged for hydraulic works, road making and land reclamation works, that is to say, works which are connected with the agricultural development of the country.

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School of Journalism Founded

The Fascist Government has founded a School of Journalism in Rome, the first of the kind to be established in Italy. The first regular course of this school held in 1930 was attended by 134 students, 113 men and 21 women; 25 other journalists, regularly inscribed in the professional register, were admitted to the course as observers. The examination held for promotion from the first to the second course gave most gratifying results. Out of 59 students who took the written examination and 48 the oral examination, 33 were successful, of whom 4 passed with honors, 10 with distinction and 19 with merit.